

U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska

**Historic Properties Component
of the
Integrated Cultural Resource
Management Plan
2006-2010**



**For Certification and Implementation
under the
Army Alternate Procedures to
Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act**

January 2005 Draft

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Date

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Date

TRIBAL ENTITIES

EKLUTNA, INC.

Date

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

Date

INTERESTED PARTIES

1 ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
2
3 _____
4 Date
5
6
7 ALASKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
8
9 _____
10 Date
11
12

13 ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL
14 ASSOCIATION
15
16 _____
17 Date
18
19
20 ALASKA ASSOCIATION FOR HISTORIC
21 PRESERVATION
22
23 _____
24 Date

1 ANCHORAGE HISTORIC PROPERTIES,
2 INC.

3
4 _____
5 Date
6
7

8 INTERIOR AND ARCTIC
9 AERONAUTICAL FOUNDATION

10
11 _____
12 Date
13
14

15 JOINT CITY OF FAIRBANKS AND
16 FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
17 HISTORIC COMMISSION

18
19 _____
20 Date
21
22

23 TANANA-YUKON HISTORICAL
24 SOCIETY

25
26 _____
27 Date
28
29

30 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM

31
32 _____
33 Date
34
35

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Setting

U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) manages two military forts (Figure 1): Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. Fort Richardson is headquarters for USAG-AK. The fort occupies 61,000 acres in south-central Alaska (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998). The Fort Richardson cantonment area is approximately seven miles northeast of downtown Anchorage. The fort lies between two prominent natural features, the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet to the north and the Chugach Mountains to the east. Fort Wainwright is located north of the Alaska Range in the Alaskan Interior and consists of a cantonment and three training areas, the Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA), the Yukon Training Area (YTA), and the Donnelly Training Area (DTA)¹ totaling approximately 1,559,000 acres. The cantonment, TFTA, and YTA are located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the DTA is located near the town of Delta Junction, 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks. A discussion of the natural environment of the posts can be found in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP) for the two forts.

¹ The Donnelly Training Area formerly was part of Fort Greely, but has been realigned to Fort Wainwright.

1

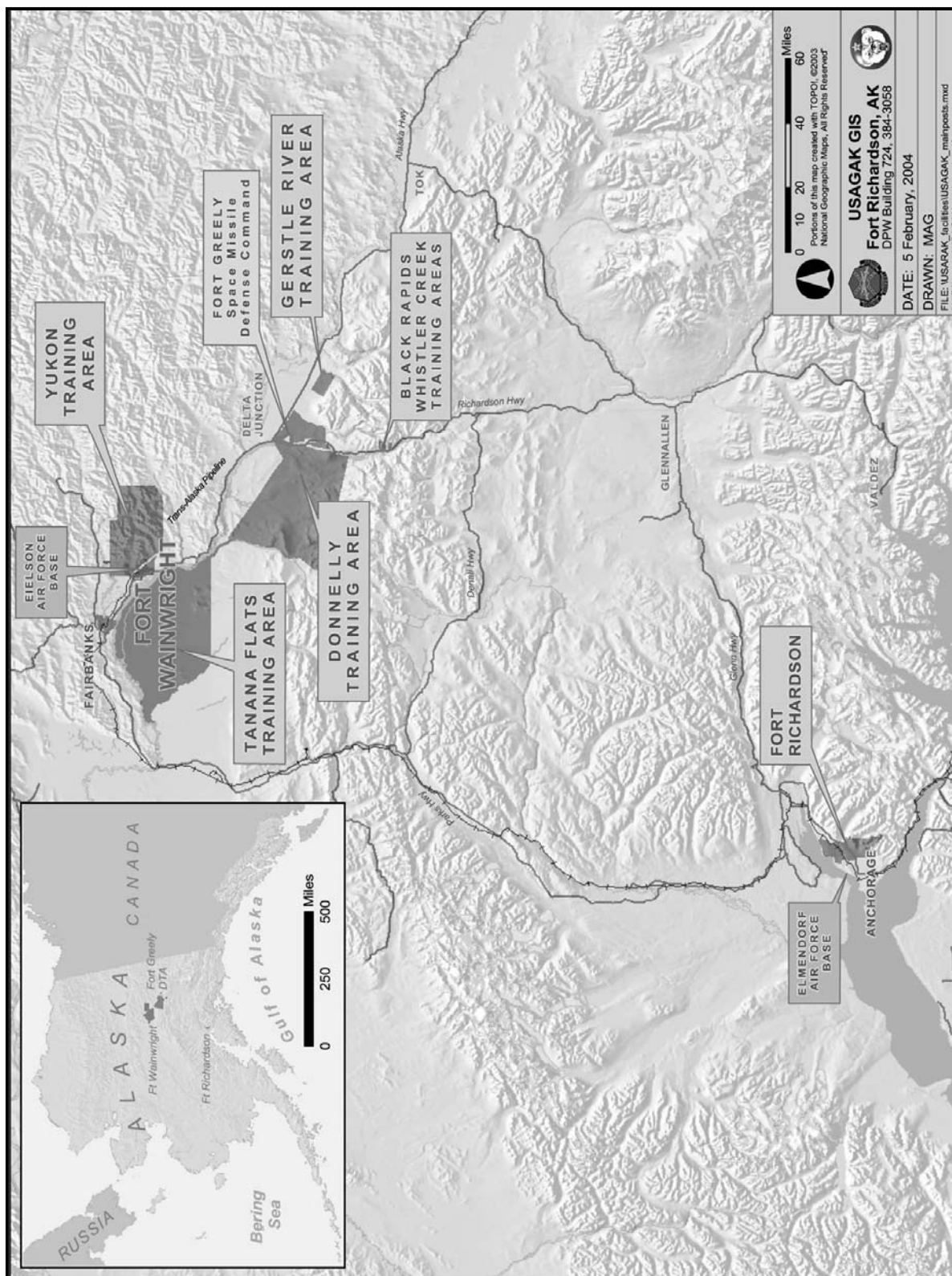


Figure 1. Lands managed by U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska and subject to Standard Operating Procedures found in this document.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

1.2.1 Background

USAG-AK is responsible for managing historic properties in accordance with relevant federal laws and regulations. The foundation of broad legislation for preservation of historic properties is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended). The NHPA calls upon the federal government to be a leader in preservation, stating that government agencies should "provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and.....administer federally owned [cultural] resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations" (NHPA, Section 2(2) - 2(3)). The NHPA outlines roles of the National Register of Historic Places (*National Register*), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in overseeing management of *historic properties*.

Of particular importance to military installations are Section 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of undertakings on resources listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register and to provide a reasonable opportunity to the ACHP to comment on the undertaking. Section 110 requires federal agencies to institute programs to identify, evaluate, and nominate *National Register*-eligible historic properties under their care. Compliance with preservation requirements on military lands is largely compliance with these sections of the NHPA. Federal regulations published at 36 CFR § 800, executive orders, and agency policy and guidance elaborate upon and clarify these provisions of the NHPA and the compliance process.

In 2001, the ACHP approved a new implementing regulation for Section 106 of the NHPA, which supersedes the previous version. The regulation calls for greater federal agency responsibility and autonomy, strengthens the role of Native American tribal governments, and streamlines the role of the

ACHP in the Section 106 process.

Army Regulation 200-4, Cultural Resources Management (CRM), outlines responsibilities with regard to historic properties compliance and management for installations, Installation Management Agency (IMA), Major Commands (MACOMs), and supporting organizations. Specific responsibilities of the USAG-AK cultural resources management program include:

- Develop, approve, and maintain an ICRMP;
- Inventory and evaluate historic properties located on properties under USAG-AK control and ownership;
- Have a policy regarding nomination of eligible historic properties to the National Register;
- Protect and maintain eligible properties and promote their rehabilitation and adaptive reuse;
- Integrate preservation requirements with planning and management activities of the military mission; and
- Cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies, Alaska Native Tribes, and the public in cultural resources management.

USAG-AK has been diligent in carrying out its responsibilities under the NHPA and AR200-4. Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright have ICRMPs that set forth the background and process for compliance.

1.2.2 Army Alternate Procedures

Under 36 CFR § 800.14 of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation of Act, federal agencies can, with the ACHP's approval, adopt alternate procedures that may be used instead of the ACHP's review procedures (36 CFR 800 Sub-part B) for compliance with Section 106. The Army has elected to do this, after ACHP approval, and has adopted the AAP to 36 CFR 800 Sub-Part B (Federal Register 69(74): 20576-20588). The AAP states that installation commanders may continue under the ACHP's

Section 106 process or may elect to comply with the AAP. In order to comply with Section 106 through the AAP, an installation must adopt, and ACHP must certify, a prescribed Historic Properties Component (HPC) to its ICRMP.

1.2.3 Historic Properties Component (HPC)

The HPC is the portion of the ICRMP that relates to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The HPC is a “five-year plan that provides for installation identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, treatment, and management of historic properties” (Federal Register 67(44): 10144). The process for developing the HPC is set out in the AAP. It includes consultation with consulting parties², including federally recognized Native American Tribes, and with the ACHP, which ultimately must certify the HPC. Once the HPC is certified by the ACHP, no further formal consultation with interested parties is required unless the HPC is amended or until it is recertified. The HPC provides the opportunity for continued public participation in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Interested parties will have the opportunity to review the past year’s operations and the plans for the upcoming year at an annual meeting. Changes to this document can take place in consultation between ACHP, USAG-AK and stakeholders. Although it is part of the ICRMP, the HPC “stands alone as a legal compliance document” under the AAP (Federal Register 67(44): 10144).

This HPC sets forth standards and guidelines that USAG-AK will follow in its management of historic properties and provides procedures for determining and resolving the effects of undertakings on such properties. The purpose of the HPC is to enable compliance with Section 106 on a programmatic basis through certification to operate under the AAP. USAG-AK also manages historic properties under other statutes and regulations, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), and the National Environmental

² Interested parties, stakeholders, and consulting parties are used interchangeably throughout this document.

Policy Act (NEPA), and several Executive Orders. Compliance with those laws and regulations are discussed in detail in the installation's ICRMPs and are not the subject of this HPC.

1.2.4 National Environmental Policy Act

Under the *AAP* the NEPA *process* becomes the primary *means* for *consulting* parties to review and make comment on individual undertakings. How USAG-AK has applied the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to undertakings will be reflected in NEPA documents. *Consulting* parties will have the opportunity to comment on USAG-AK's application of the SOP during the NEPA public review period.

1.2.5 Organizational Elements of the HPC

The HPC sets standards and guidelines that USAG-AK will follow in its management of historic properties and provides procedures for determining and resolving the effects of undertakings on such historic properties. The required components of the HPC are set out in AAP. They include:

- *Introduction*: This component describes USAG-AK's past and present mission(s) and the types of activities that may affect historic properties. USAG-AK's cultural resources management personnel also are identified in this section, as are parties that consulted in the development of the HPC.
- *Planning Level Survey*: This component presents an overview of what is known about historic properties on USAG-AK's installations.
- *Categorized Undertakings*: This component summarizes the types of undertakings that are anticipated during the five-year planning period.
- *Categorical Exclusions*: This component lists undertakings that are categorically excluded from review and that were developed in consultation with stakeholders. Categorical exclusions are supplemental to the Army-wide exempted undertakings listed in Section 4.
- *Management Goals and Practices*: This component sets forth the goals for management and preservation of the installation's historic properties during the planning period, the desired future conditions of historic properties, and identifies management practices to meet conditions. The practices identified in this component are to focus on the major activities of an installation, including those identified in Categorized Undertakings (Section 3).
- *SOPs*: Standard Operating Procedures are the actions that USAG-AK will follow to consider the effects of activities on historic properties and to manage them responsibly.

1.3 Mission

1.3.1 U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska

U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) consists of the two posts of Fort Richardson (Anchorage) and Fort Wainwright (Fairbanks). The Garrison headquarters is located at Fort Richardson, as is the headquarters of the United States Army Alaska (USARAK). The garrison supports rapid deployment of the 172d Separate Infantry Brigade and elements of the Arctic Support Brigade within the Pacific theater, and worldwide as directed in support of Pacific Command's (USARPAC) objectives, U.S. national interests and contingency operations. The garrison is responsible for matters of installation management to include resource management, logistics, public works, physical security, facilities, power/heat, law enforcement, roads and grounds, fire protection, environmental compliance, civilian personnel actions, morale/welfare activities and Noncommissioned Officer Academy.

USARAK, comprised of the Army's active-duty forces in Alaska, is a subordinate command of U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC). The mission of USARAK is:

“Provide trained and equipped forces to deploy rapidly in support of worldwide joint military operations, crises response, and peacetime engagements; maintain quality of life and force projection platform; field Stryker Brigade Combat Team 3; and serve as the Army component command to Alaskan Command (ALCOM).”

Major units of USARAK are the 172nd Separate Infantry Brigade and U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska. In addition to serving as USARAK headquarters, Fort Richardson is an important support base, with the majority of USARAK combat forces stationed at Fort Wainwright. Units stationed at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright include Task Force 1-501st Infantry, 172nd Separate Infantry Brigade and U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska, supporting USARAK's combat forces (U.S. Army Alaska, 1995: 6).

1.3.2 Fort Richardson

1.3.2.1 Past Mission

1 Presidential Executive Order established Fort Richardson as Elmendorf Field in 1939. The site north of
2 Anchorage was chosen because of relatively favorable weather patterns and access to two important
3 transportation assets, the Alaska Railroad and Cook Inlet. The name Fort Richardson was adopted by the
4 War Department roughly a year later in memory of Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, a Texas
5 engineer who surveyed and supervised construction of Alaska's first highway (U.S. Army Alaska, 1971).

6
7 During World War II Fort Richardson was tasked with defending Alaska from invasion and coordinating
8 the Alaskan war effort. Before the outbreak of World War II, military strength in Alaska was less than
9 3,000; it soon grew to 7,800 troops stationed on Fort Richardson alone. As the war progressed, Fort
10 Richardson's mission expanded significantly and it became the logistics base for numerous Army
11 garrisons and the Air Corps.

12
13 The original Fort Richardson was divided between the Air Force and the Army in 1950 after the Air Force
14 became a separate service. The Air Force portion of the property became Elmendorf AFB. The Army
15 retained the eastern lands of the installation and a new cantonment was constructed.

16
17 During the Cold War Fort Richardson performed primarily a training and administrative support role for
18 Army forces in Alaska. In 1947 Fort Richardson became headquarters for the newly established U.S.
19 Army Alaska (USARAL). USARAL was superseded by the 172 Infantry Brigade (Alaska) in 1974 and
20 finally by the 6th Infantry Division (Light) in 1986. Following the Cold War, the 6th Infantry Division
21 (Light) was deactivated, and Army forces were reorganized under U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK).

22 23 *1.3.2.2 Current Mission*

24 Currently, Fort Richardson encompasses approximately 61,000 acres. Fort Richardson has 15 major

training areas (TA). TA 16³ is used for the Alaska National Guard facility. TAs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 are subdivided using letter designations.

Fort Richardson Training Areas

Training Area	Acres	Size Unit	Training Area	Acres	Size Unit
1	6,813	Company	9	1,330	Company
2	2,492	Company	10	1,072	Company
3	1,195	Company	11	5,110	Company
4	836	Platoon	12	6,444	Company
5	1,257	Company	13	2,937	Company
6	1,010	Platoon	14	5,208	Company
7	2,182	Company			
8	2,244	Company			

Fort Richardson's training facilities consist of maneuver areas, small arms ranges, landing zones, drop zones, and artillery/mortar firing points. Major facilities are listed below (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998).

- Malamute Drop Zone (214 acres, being expanded by 200-300 acres) for support of strategic airborne operations. This drop zone can support a company size operation.
- Davis Range Complex (1,333 acres) for live fire training. Facilities include a platoon battle course, a defensive trench system, ambush and defensive sites, and several live fire courses.
- Biathlon Range (692 acres) for training in Arctic combat. The range has three ski trails and an arms range for firing M16 and 22 caliber rifles.
- Aerial Target Range for training in engagement techniques for aerial targets.
- Demolition Range.
- McLaughlin Range Complex (692 acres) for live fire training of the LAW AT4 and Mark 19.
- Eagle River Flats for mortar and artillery firing from approximately 30 firing points on North Post.
- Landing Zones (about 25) for helicopter assaults.
- Mahon Range.
- Fieldfire Range.
- Statler-Newton Small Arms Range for .38 and .45 caliber pistols.

³ Training Area 15 has been transferred to Elmendorf Air Force Base for housing.

- 1
- 2 • Oates-McGee Range for M-60 firing at 500 to 1,000 feet.
- 3
- 4 • Grezelka Range for M-16 and M-60 training and qualification.
- 5
- 6 • Zero Range.
- 7
- 8 • Record Range for M-16 qualification.
- 9
- 10 • Pendeau Range for M-16 and M-14 training.
- 11
- 12 • Grenade Range.
- 13
- 14 • Shoot House Range.
- 15
- 16 • Off-Duty Range.
- 17
- 18 • 40 mm Range.

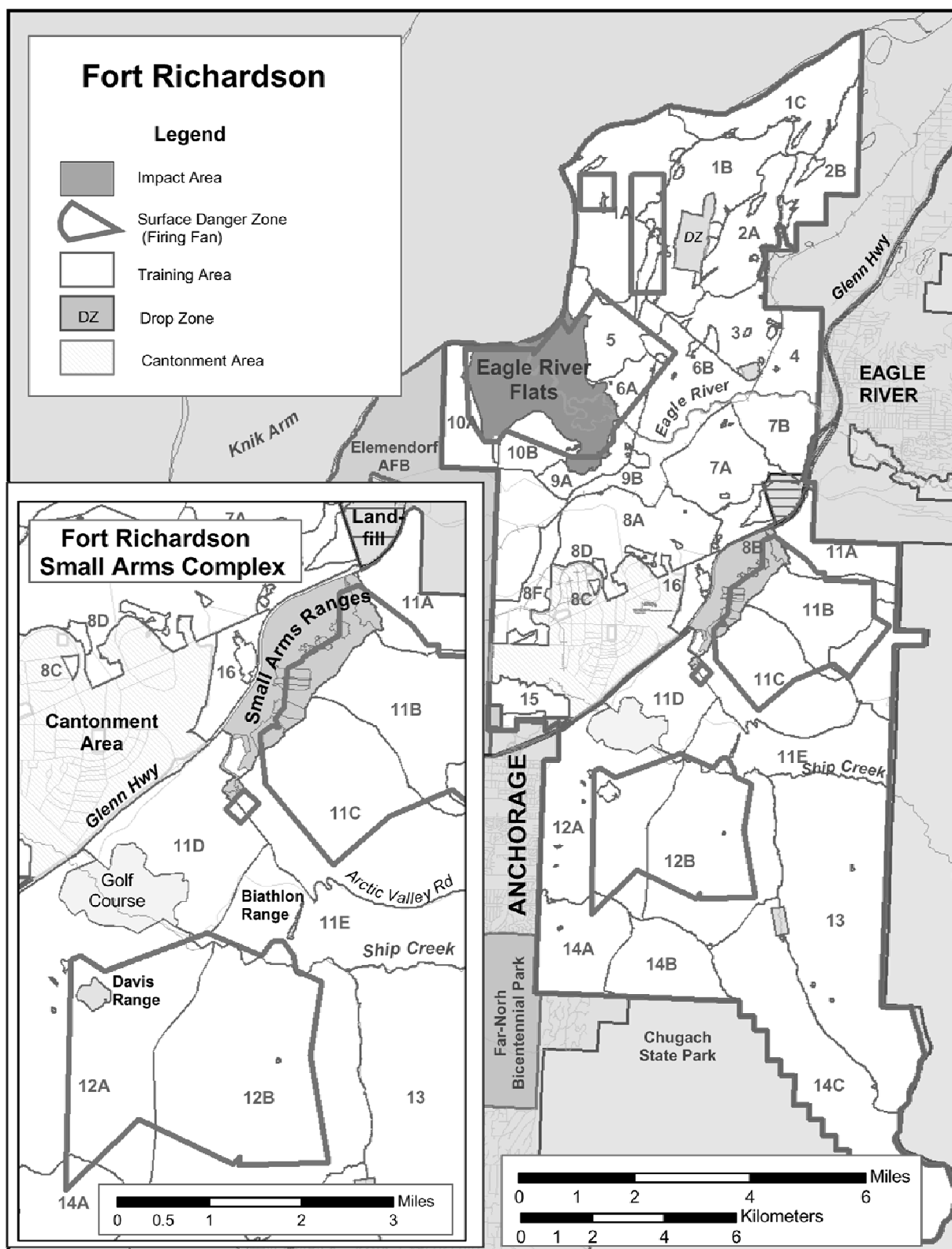


Figure 2. Map of Fort Richardson showing post boundary, training areas, impact area and surface danger zones.

1 1.3.3 Fort Wainwright

2 *1.3.3.1 Past Mission*

3 Fort Wainwright's (originally Ladd Field) mission initially focused on cold weather testing of aircraft and
4 associated equipment. With the United States' entry into World War II the mission was expanded to
5 include supply and repair of aircraft involved in the war effort and to serve as a transfer point for lend-
6 lease aircraft to the USSR. During the early Cold War years, Ladd AFB was the Air Force's sector
7 command center for northern Alaska. Its foremost missions were air defense, strategic reconnaissance,
8 and arctic research (Price 2000). The Army continued operating at Ladd AFB, focusing on antiaircraft
9 and ground defense, cold weather training, and emergency preparedness for nuclear attack (Denfeld
10 1988).

11
12 In 1961, the Air Force moved its operations to Eielson AFB, 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks, and
13 transferred Ladd to the Army, who renamed it Fort Wainwright. During the remainder of the Cold War,
14 Army missions at Fort Wainwright included ground defense, NIKE missile air defense, aviation support,
15 troop training, logistics, and civil defense assistance. With the activation of the 6th Infantry Division
16 (Light) in 1986 the mission of Fort Wainwright was expanded to include readiness for worldwide
17 deployment. Following the deactivation of the 6th Infantry Division (Light) in 1994, Army forces were
18 reorganized under U.S. Army Alaska.

19
20 *1.3.3.2 Current Mission*

21 Ground defense, cold weather training, and preparedness for worldwide deployment have been the
22 primary missions of Fort Wainwright in the 1990s. This did not change in 1998 when the 6th Infantry
23 Division (Light) was designated the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate). In 1992 the U.S. Air Force moved
24 its Cope Thunder training program from the Philippines to Alaska. Training facilities were developed on
25 Fort Wainwright to support this ongoing program.

1

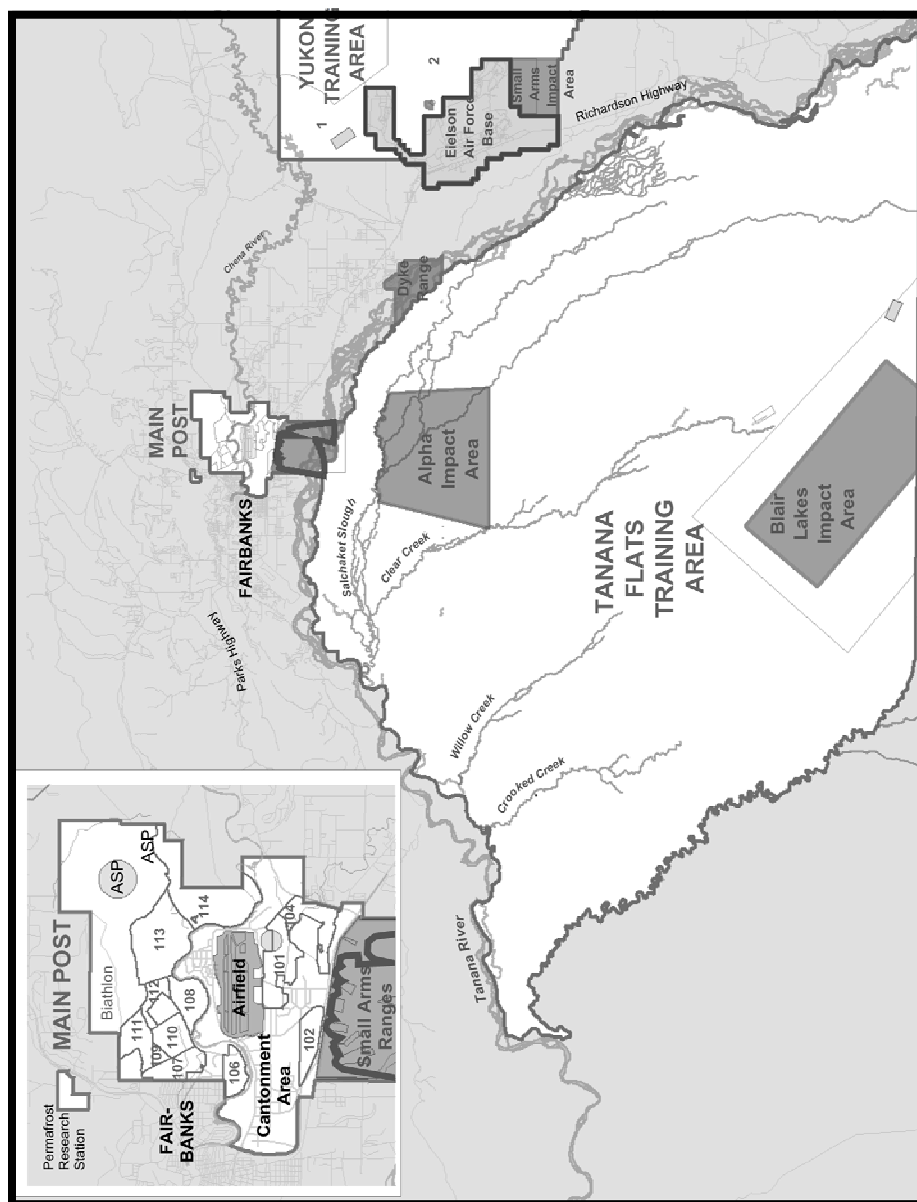
Fort Wainwright Training Areas

Training Area	Acres	Size Unit	Training Area	Acres	Size Unit
100	551,352	Brigade	DTA 57	2,219	Company
102	203	Platoon	DTA 58	1,167	Company
104	280	Platoon	DTA 59	2,611	Company
106	159	Platoon	DTA 60A	1,519	Company
107	209	Platoon	DTA 60B	349	Company
108	240	Platoon	DTA 61	5,116	Company
109	37	Squad	DTA 62	4,136	Company
110	203	Platoon	DTA 63	8,206	Company
111	226	Platoon	DTA 71	23,865	Company
113	626	Company	DTA 72	33,017	Company
114	720	Company	DTA 73	35,473	Company
YTA 1	11,056	Battalion	DTA 74	12,256	Company
YTA 2	39,555	Brigade	DTA 11	4,877	Company
YTA 3	31,868	Battalion	DTA 16	1,713	Company
YTA 4	30,101	Brigade	DTA 17	186	Company
YTA 5	10,195	Battalion	DTA 19	2,427	Company
YTA 6	39,365	Brigade	DTA 20	3,333	Company
YTA 7	43,421	Brigade	DTA 21	4,169	Company
DTA 1	2,468	Company	DTA 22	2,474	Company
DTA 2	963	Company	DTA 34	1,471	Company
DTA 4	577	Company	DTA 40	99	Company
DTA 5	4,544	Company	DTA 48	1,671	Company
DTA 6	4,443	Company	DTA 75	35,783	Company
DTA 7	2,297	Company	DTA 76	8,093	Company
DTA 8	7,110	Company	DTA 77	19,705	Company
DTA 9	5,824	Company	DTA 78	16,556	Company
DTA 10	6,379	Company	DTA 79	21,249	Company
DTA 50	865	Company	DTA 80	17,225	Company
DTA 51	67	Company	DTA 81	57,488	Company
DTA 52	214	Company	DTA 82	36,468	Company
DTA 53	1,053	Company	DTA 83	19,173	Company
DTA 54	1,964	Company	DTA 85	25,799	Company
DTA 55	229	Company	DTA 86	15,057	Company
DTA 56	95	Company			

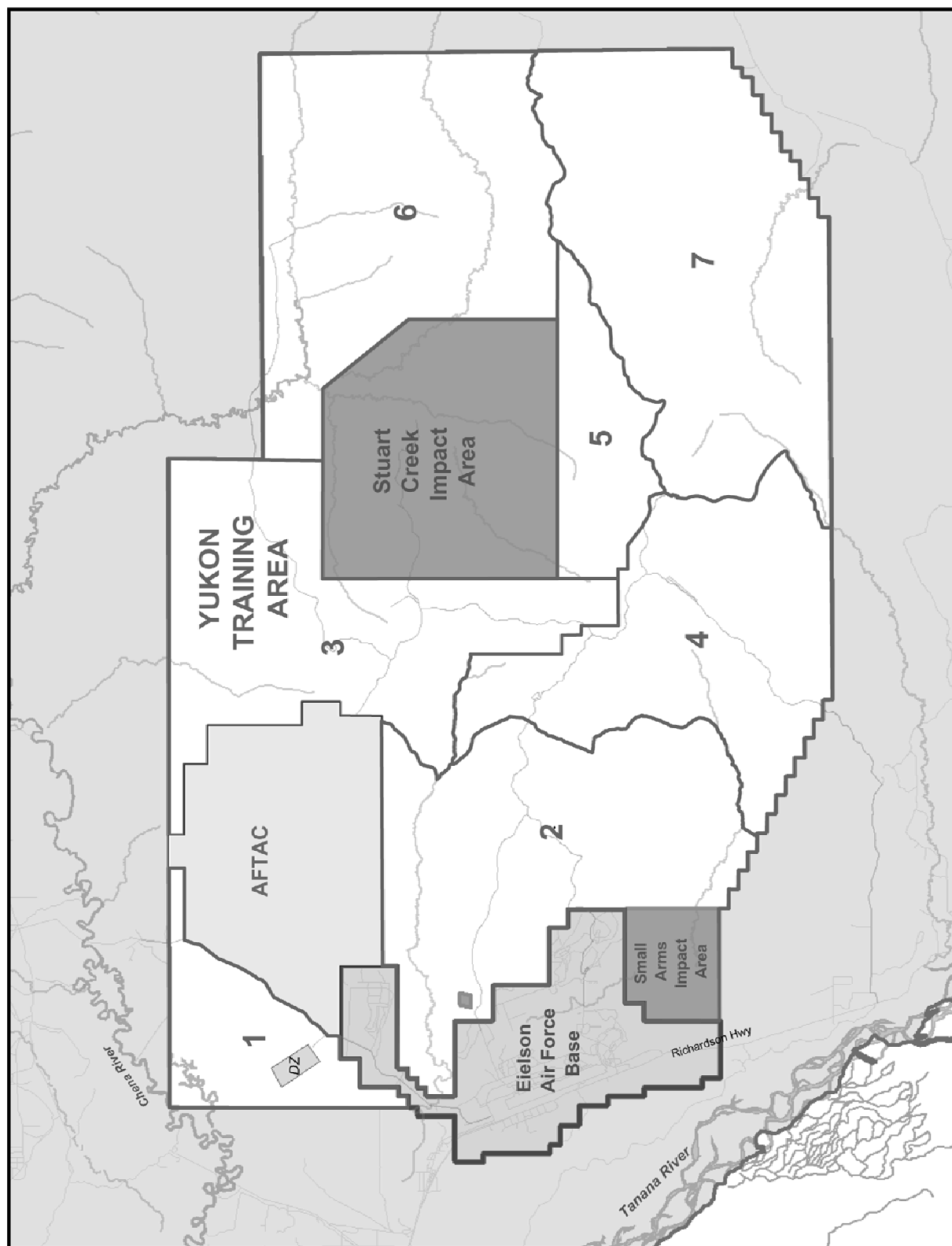
2

3 Currently, Fort Wainwright encompasses approximately 1,599,000 acres. Fort Wainwright has 12 major

4 training areas (TA).



1
2 Figure 3. Fort Wainwright Cantonment and Tanana Flats Training Area showing boundary, training
3 areas, impact area, and surface danger zones.



1
2 Figure 4. Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area showing boundary, training areas, impact area, and
3 surface danger zones.

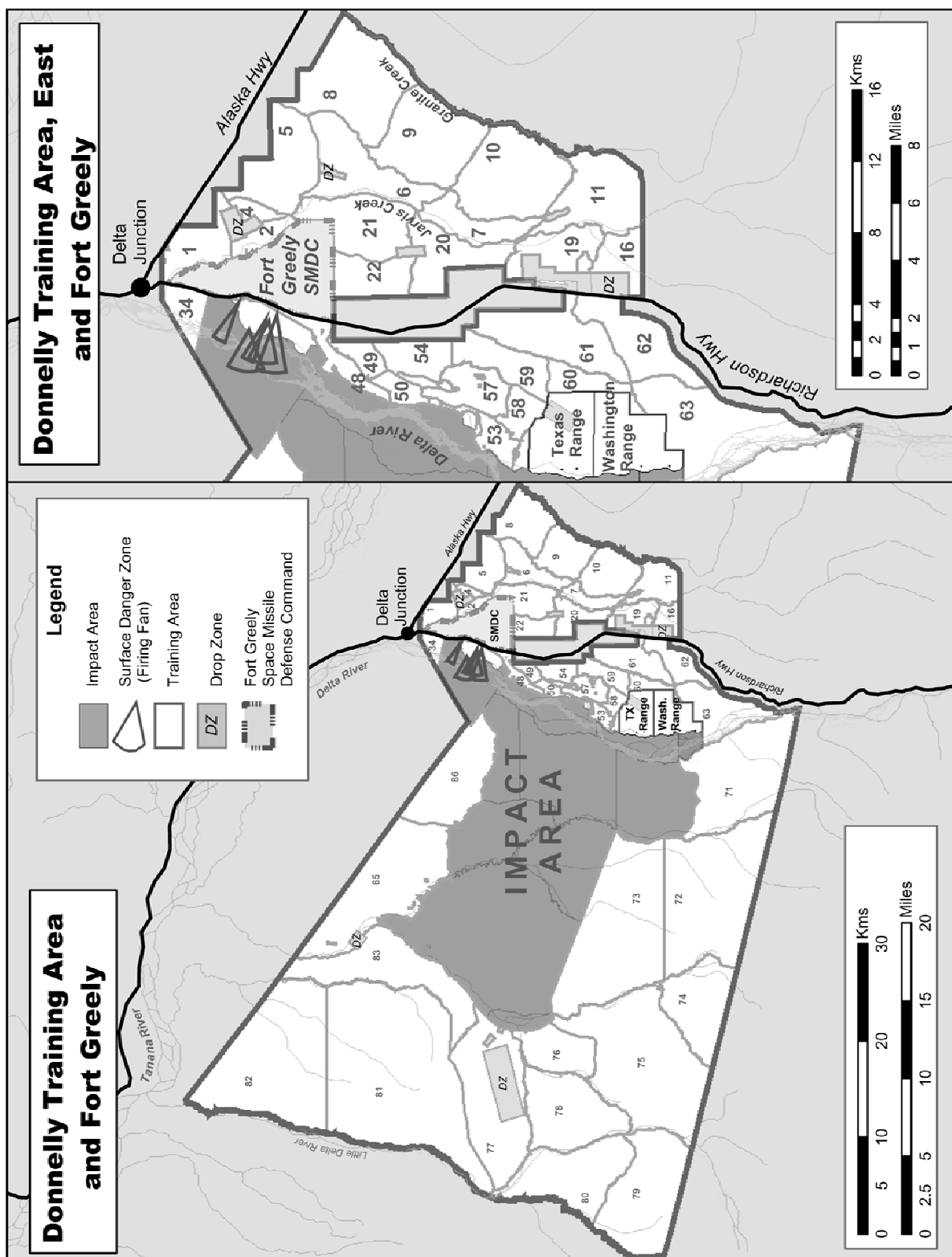


Figure 5. Fort Wainwright Donnelly Training Area showing boundary, training areas, impact area, and surface danger zones.

Fort Wainwright's training facilities consist of maneuver areas, small arms ranges, landing zones, drop zones, and artillery/mortar firing points. Major facilities are listed below (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| • Manchu Range, YTA | 22 | • Hillbilly Drop Zone, DTA |
| • Stuart Creek | 23 | • Warrior Drop Zone, DTA |
| • Small Arms, YTA | 24 | • Delta Creek, DTA |
| • AFTAC, YTA | 25 | • Delta Creek Assault Landing Strip/Drop |
| • Mac Training Site, YTA | 26 | Zone, DTA |
| • Husky Drop Zone, YTA | 27 | • Sullivan Air Strip, DTA |
| • Blair Lakes Bombing Range, TFTA | 28 | • Arizona Lakes Maneuver, DTA |
| • Kritter Drop Zone, TFTA | 29 | • Bennet Airstrip, DTA |
| • Lynn Drop Zone, TFTA | 30 | • Washington Range, DTA |
| • Hogan Int'l Clear Drop Zone, TFTA | 31 | • Texas Range, DTA |
| • Clear Creek II Drop Zone, TFTA | 32 | • Lampkin Range, DTA |
| • Clear Creek Assault Strip, TFTA | 33 | • Georgia Range, DTA |
| • Vince Drop Zone, TFTA | 34 | • Colorado Range, DTA |
| • Dyke Range, TFTA | 35 | • California Range, DTA |
| • Alpha, TFTA | 36 | • Arkansas Range, DTA |
| • Larry Drop Zone, TFTA | 37 | • Alabama Range, DTA |
| • Small Arms, Main Post | | |

Numerous organizations use *Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright* under host-tenant agreements or arrive periodically to use the facilities under temporary agreements. The missions of these user groups have the potential to affect historic resources. Key users include:

172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate): The 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) is the host unit at Fort Wainwright. The brigade has two infantry battalions, an artillery battalion, a support battalion, a material management center, and an engineer battalion. The mission of the 172nd is to be able to deploy anywhere in the world within 18 hours of notification. Training in support of this mission occurs at Fort Wainwright on the Tanana Flats Training Area and the Yukon Maneuver Area. Training activities include infantry training, small arms fire, mortar and artillery fire, assault landings, and tracked and wheeled vehicle maneuvers.

Arctic Support Brigade: Subordinate units of the Arctic Support brigade (ASB), headquartered at Fort Richardson, are stationed at Fort Wainwright. They consist of a theater aviation detachment, personnel service battalion, finance support battalion, the Directorate of Information Management, and U.S. Army Garrison. Their mission is to provide support to U.S. Army Alaska and be prepared to support the deployment of the 172nd, ASB units, and other units as directed. Units of the ASB train along side units of the 172nd.

Directorate of Public Works: The Directorate of Public Works (DPW), headquartered at Fort Richardson, has a subordinate directorate at Fort Wainwright. DPW performs a variety of functions that include property management, engineering, environmental resource management, housing, fire prevention, facilities maintenance and operation, grounds maintenance, refuse, utilities, and cultural resources management.

Directorate of Logistics: The Directorate of Logistics (DOL), headquartered at Fort Richardson, has a subordinate directorate at Fort Wainwright. Its mission is to provide installation logistical support. This support includes vehicle and equipment maintenance, transportation, services and supplies, planning and operation, and information systems. DOL functions on the cantonment in a rear area support capacity and does not deploy to the field.

1
2 **Law Enforcement Command:** The Law Enforcement Command (LEC), headquartered at Fort
3 Richardson, has a subordinate unit at Fort Wainwright. It is responsible for the safety and security of the
4 personnel and property on Fort Wainwright. Ensuring that historic properties are protected against
5 vandalism, and enforcing the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) is the responsibility of
6 the LEC.

7
8 **Directorate of Contracting:** The Directorate of Contracting (DOC) performs purchasing and contracting
9 functions for USAG-AK. DOC administers operations, maintenance, and renovation contracts for
10 USAG-AK. This office must be aware of historic properties management policies for Fort Wainwright
11 and stipulate these requirements in contracts when deemed appropriate by the CRM.

12
13 **Directorate of Community Affairs:** The Directorate of Community Affairs (DCA), headquartered at
14 Fort Richardson, has a subordinate directorate at Fort Wainwright. It provides education, child
15 development, family support, and community recreation services to military personnel and dependents.
16 One of DCA's functions is to provide information about the history, recreational opportunities, social
17 events, and other related information of the Fort.

18
19 **Public Affairs Office:** The Public Affairs Office (PAO), headquartered at Fort Richardson, has a
20 subordinate office at Fort Wainwright. The PAO is the liaison between the post and the public.

21
22 **Directorate of Plans, Training, Security, and Mobilization:** The Directorate of Plans, Training,
23 Security, and Mobilization (DPTSM), headquartered at Fort Richardson, has a subordinate directorate at
24 Fort Wainwright. It performs planning and operations functions for military training activities on the
25 posts. Through the performance of its mission DPTSM controls all military training activities on the
26 Forts.

1
2 **Office of the Staff Judge Advocate:** The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), headquartered at
3 Fort Richardson, has a subordinate office at Fort Wainwright. The SJA performs all the legal functions
4 for Fort Wainwright. Through the Environmental Law Attorney, the Fort Wainwright SJA serves as legal
5 advisor to the Installation Commander, the CRM, and the LEC on historic properties. The SJA reviews
6 draft historic properties documents in accordance with AR 200-4, and serves as counsel for the Army in
7 appropriate administrative cases, hearings, and enforcement actions.

8
9 **Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory:** Cold Regions Research and Engineering
10 Laboratory (CRREL) is located on Fort Wainwright. It is a subordinate unit of the U.S. Army Corps of
11 Engineers headquartered in Hanover, New Hampshire. CRREL's mission is to gain knowledge of cold
12 regions through scientific and engineering research and put it to work for the Corps of Engineers, the
13 Army, the Department of Defense, and the nation. Research facilities in Alaska include the Alaska
14 Projects Office on Fort Wainwright, a 135-acre field station on Farmers Loop Road, the Fox Permafrost
15 Tunnel, and the Caribou-Poker Creeks Research Watershed.

16
17 **Northern Warfare Training Center:** The Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), headquartered at
18 Fort Wainwright, is the U.S. Army's premier training center for Arctic survival and warfare. Winter
19 training activities include skiing, snowshoeing, and survival. Summer training includes river crossing and
20 mountain warfare.

21
22 **United States Air Force:** The United States Air Force (USAF) and other military entities conduct
23 training exercises on Fort Wainwright. Training includes dropping concrete and live bombs, and firing 20
24 and 30-mm cannon. Training is conducted at the Stuart Creek Impact Area, located on the Yukon
25 Maneuver Area, Oklahoma Range on Donnelly Training Area, and the Blair Lake USAF Bombing
26 Range, located on the Tanana Flats Training Area. Training in these areas takes place on average 240

1 days a year. Joint military and multi-national forces use the varied terrain of the posts throughout the
2 year. Cope Thunder is the largest of these exercises consisting of ten-day operations held several times a
3 year.

4
5 **Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire Service:** The Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire
6 Service is responsible for fire suppression, outside the Fort Wainwright cantonment areas. Additionally
7 the Alaska Fire Service uses a number of facilities on Fort Wainwright. Some of these are contributing
8 elements of the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark.

9
10 1.3.4 USAG-AK Future Mission

11 The United States Army has proposed to transform the current Legacy Force to an Objective Force during
12 the next 30 years. As part of this action, the Army has proposed to transform the 172nd Infantry Brigade
13 (Separate) (172nd SIB) at Forts Wainwright and Richardson, Alaska, into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team
14 (SBCT) by May 2005. The proposed action also includes the transformation of USAG-AK to provide a
15 baseline capability and foundation to support interim and future Army transformation requirements.

16
17 USAG-AK has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed transformation. The
18 EIS examined four alternatives, three of which were considered in detail. The alternative of all
19 organizations and elements of the 172nd SIB, except for the 1-501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, will
20 transform to an SBCT. The 1-501st Parachute Infantry Regiment will be assigned to USAG-AK and
21 would expand to an Airborne Task Force. Additional forces would be added to the SBBCT to replace the
22 newly created Airborne Task Force. Construction of five new facilities and the use of existing USAG-AK
23 ranges, facilities and infrastructure would occur.

24
25 The purpose of this action is to strengthen the capabilities of the 172nd SIB to a full spectrum force
26 without compromising its ability to respond quickly. In addition, transformation will provide critical

information to the long-term development of the Objective Force. Minimum standards for transformation of USAG-AK include:

- Provide training infrastructure to sustain combat readiness.
- Provide infrastructure to meet rapid deployment requirements.
- Provide UAV support and maintenance facilities.
- Provide a port staging area for SBCT sea deployment,
- Ensure USAG-AK provides support for interim and future Army transformation requirements.

Transformation will also require construction of five SBCT-related facilities including a barracks facility, a mission support training facility, and a Port of Anchorage deployment staging area at Fort Richardson; company operations facilities at Fort Wainwright; and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) maintenance facility at Donnelly Training Area. These facilities will provide infrastructure required for transformation.

The new mission requirements *have the potential to affect* historic properties *on a more sustained level* than the previous mission did. These changes are described below in Section 1.4.3.

1.4 Mission Activities that May Affect Historic Properties

1.4.1 Training

Training areas and training facilities are identified above in Sections 1.3.2.2 and 1.3.3.2. Military training by USAG-AK forces and tenant units may involve ground disturbance that can negatively impact archaeological sites. Training is scheduled by Range Control, which assigns military units to training areas. Some training areas receive relatively heavy training pressure (and therefore have greater potential for ground disturbance), while other areas are less intensively used. Environmental factors play a role in scheduling, as wetlands and alpine areas are protected. The following table classifies training areas per fort according to relative training impacts.

Impacts by Training Area – Fort Richardson

Training Area	Current Training Intensity*	Projected Training Intensity
1 (A,B,C)	High	High
2 (A,B)	Moderate	High
3	Moderate	High
4	Moderate	High
5	Moderate	High
6 (A,B)	Moderate	High
7 (A,B)	Low	Moderate
8 (A,B)	Low	Moderate
9 (A,B)	9A - Low 9B - Moderate	Low High
10 (A,B)	Low	Low
11 (A,B, C, D, E)	Low	High
12 (A,B)	Low	High
13	Low	Low
14 (A,B,C)	Low	Low

* Source: Fleshman, communication

Impacts by Training Area – Fort Wainwright⁴

Training Area	Current Training Intensity	Projected Training Intensity
100	LOW	MOD
102	MOD	MOD
104	HIGH	HIGH
106	LOW	LOW
107	LOW	LOW
108	MOD	MOD
109	LOW	MOD
110	LOW	MOD
111	LOW	MOD
100	LOW	MOD
113	MOD	HIGH
114	MOD	HIGH
YTA 1	MOD	MOD
YTA 2	MOD	HIGH
YTA 3	MOD	MOD
YTA 4	MOD	HIGH
YTA 5	LOW	MOD
YTA 6	LOW	LOW
YTA 7	LOW	LOW
DTA 1	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 2	MODERATE	HIGH

⁴ U.S. Air Force uses the Stuart Creek and AFTAC areas of the Yukon Training Area, the Blair Lakes Bombing Range in the Tanana Flats Training Area and the Oklahoma Bombing Range on Donnelly Training Areas. All of these have high intensity use and it is projected that use will continue to be high.

Training Area	Current Training Intensity	Projected Training Intensity
DTA 4	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 5	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 6	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 7	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 8	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 9	MODERATE	HIGH
DTA 10	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 50	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 51	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 52	HIGH	HIGH
DTA 53	HIGH	HIGH
DTA 54	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 55	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 56	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 57	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 58	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 59	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 60A	HIGH	HIGH
DTA 60B	HIGH	HIGH
DTA 61	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 62	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 63	HIGH	HIGH
DTA 71	LOW	LOW
DTA 72	LOW	LOW
DTA 73	LOW	LOW
DTA 74	LOW	LOW
DTA 11	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 16	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 17	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 19	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 20	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 21	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 22	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 34	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 40	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 48	MODERATE	MODERATE
DTA 75	LOW	LOW
DTA 76	LOW	LOW
DTA 77	LOW	LOW
DTA 78	LOW	LOW
DTA 79	LOW	LOW
DTA 80	LOW	LOW
DTA 81	LOW	LOW
DTA 82	LOW	LOW
DTA 83	LOW	LOW
DTA 85	LOW	LOW

Training Area	Current Training Intensity	Projected Training Intensity
DTA 86	LOW	LOW

1.4.1.1 Integrated Training Area Management

In 1994 USAG-AK initiated the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program with implementation of the Land Condition Trend Analysis program. A GIS was installed in 1993, and by summer 1995, a GIS operator was contracted.

An important component of Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) is Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM). LRAM involves repair of damaged lands and use of land construction technology to avoid future damage to training lands. LRAM uses technologies, such as revegetation and erosion control techniques, to maintain soils and vegetation required for accomplishment of the military mission. These efforts are specifically designed to maintain quality military training lands and minimize long-term costs associated with land rehabilitation or additional land acquisition (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998: 126).

Through the use of heavy equipment and erosion control techniques, LRAM may result in ground disturbance that can negatively impact archaeological sites. Generally, LRAM does not require extensive use of heavy equipment or massive land reshaping (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998:126). LRAM projects are also planned to avoid significant archaeological sites or areas of cultural resource sensitivity.

1.4.2 Cantonment and Installation Support Activities

The cantonments are comprised of all the facilities and infrastructure that support a functioning military

community. Routine activities within the cantonments may affect historic properties. In addition, activities in support of the maintenance of the larger installation property can affect historic resources.

1.4.2.1 Natural Resources Management

The Natural Resources Branch, Public Works and BLM administer Cultural and natural resources management jointly. Therefore, the two programs are highly integrated. This is reflected in Fort Richardson's and Fort Wainwright's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP) (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands and Gene Stout & Associates, 1998), which includes measures to protect historic properties during natural resources management practices.

At least one initiative identified in the INRMP has potential to negatively impact archaeological sites.

- **Outdoor recreation** opportunities on Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright contribute to the quality of life not only of the military community but also of the Anchorage and Fairbanks community in general. USAG-AK provides quality opportunities for outdoor recreation (*e.g.* hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle areas, and winter recreation) on the forts. However, the policy of public access has potential to increase the risk of vandalism to historic properties. USAG-AK will seek to balance the needs of public access and historic properties protection on 2006-20010.

Recreational areas that are identified as high probability areas to yield archaeological material will not be exempt from archaeological inventory. If warranted, a study will be conducted to recognize areas with heavy recreational traffic. Once those areas are identified, they would be subjected to archaeological inventory. If a recreational area is found to contain historic properties or archaeological sites measures will be taken to eliminate or narrow adverse effects.

1.4.2.2 Spill Response / Environmental Remediation

Some environmental protection measures have potential to affect historic properties on Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. Spill response and environmental remediation may result in disturbance to archaeological sites if soils are excavated. Environmental personnel should be aware of the presence of archaeological sites to avoid inadvertent damage. The incorporation of archaeological maps into GIS

databases will aid awareness.

1.4.2.3 Activities Likely to Affect Archaeological Sites

- **Excavation:** Excavation and ground disturbing activities associated with military training activities can damage or destroy archaeological sites. Common training activities requiring excavation and ground disturbance may include but are not limited to trenches, bombing, artillery fire, foxholes, bivouacs, and tank traps. Engineering units of the Arctic Support Brigade train to provide infrastructure to combat units during combat situations. This training includes digging trenches to lay pipes and other utilities.
- **Off-Road Maneuver:** Various types of off road maneuver exercises occur on Fort Wainwright. These include use of light tracked vehicles, trucks, and small four-wheel drive vehicles, and heavy tracked vehicles such as tanks. Off road activity by tracked vehicles in winter has a low potential for impacting archaeological resources when the ground is frozen and there is adequate snow cover. Activities by these vehicles in summer have increased potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources.
- **Landscaping:** Activities such as the removal or planting of trees and vegetation outside the cantonments can disturb archaeological sites. Heavy equipment sometimes used in these activities may also have an adverse effect on archaeological sites.
- **Construction:** Mission requirements may make construction of new facilities necessary. The excavations for building foundations, utilities, and roads can disturb or destroy archaeological sites. Plans for new construction must be reviewed by the CRM for Section 106 compliance.

1.4.2.4 Activities Likely to Affect Standing Structures

- **Demolition:** Demolition of historic properties should be done only as a last resort. AR 200-4 requires that the decision to demolish a facility be justified with a life-cycle economic analysis. Potential reuses of the building must be considered prior to the decision to demolish.
- **Landscaping:** Landscaping not consistent with a historic property's landscape during its period of significance can diminish the property's historic integrity. NHPA Section 106 review will tell the CRM if landscaping areas in and adjacent to historic properties will adversely affect the property.
- **Maintenance and Renovation:** Maintenance activities can destroy or alter features of an historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the *National Register*. Replacement of doors or windows with a new type can alter the historic character of a building. Painting with colors inconsistent with those in use during a building's period of significance can also have an adverse effect on a historic property. Facilities maintenance is the responsibility of DPW.
- **No Action:** Avoidance and neglect of historic buildings and structures can result in deterioration and loss of integrity. A decision not to maintain an historic property is considered an undertaking and requires NHPA Section 106 compliance.

1 1.4.3 USAG-AK Future Mission

2 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade
3 (Separate) (172nd SIB) at Forts Richardson and Wainwright, Alaska into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team
4 (SBCR) examined the potential for effects on historic properties. Historic properties could be affected by
5 increased stationing, construction, training, and systems acquisition. The increase in use and traffic on
6 USAG-AK lands could cause degradation and disturbance to historic properties. Historic properties and
7 historic properties or districts could be impacted by proposed construction projects. Under
8 transformation, the intensity and spatial extent of training would increase, and this could result in greater
9 rates of damage to historic properties. Impacts to historic properties could occur, but the impact would be
10 the same under each alternative.
11

12 **1.5 Installation Organization of Historic Properties Management**

13 1.5.1 USAG-AK

14 USAG-AK consists of two posts that are under the command of one Garrison Commander stationed at
15 Fort Richardson. The two posts are Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. The Garrison Commander is
16 responsible for compliance with the laws and regulations that govern historic properties. It is the
17 Garrison Commander's responsibility to implement this plan and, through his appointed Cultural
18 Resource Manager, coordinate activities with this HPC.
19

20 1.5.2 Internal Installation Organization

21 Through the Installation Commander, the following entities have responsibility for the historic properties
22 management program:
23

24 **Public Works / Cultural Resources Manager**

25 Public Works is tasked with the management of historic properties as well as that of all facilities, land,

forest, and fish and wildlife. Public Works is the primary implementing organization of the ICRMPs and manages installation lands to preserve significant historic properties. Historic properties management is coordinated through the Environmental Division. The Cultural Resources Manager, Natural Resources Branch serves as the Commander-appointed Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). The CRM is responsible for ensuring that USAG-AK fulfills its legal obligations and reviews proposed projects in consideration of historic properties concerns. The CRM is also responsible for coordinating with the public and the federally recognized Alaska Native Tribes, the Alaska SHPO and the ACHP. As the representative of the Garrison Commander, the CRM is the point of contact for cultural resource concerns and the initiating party in the consultation process. The Garrison Commander has government-to-government responsibilities with federally recognized tribes.

Directorate of Plans, Training, Security, and Mobilization

The Directorate of Plans, Training, Security, and Mobilization (DPTSM), particularly its Range Division, is the interface between historic properties management and troops training in the field. DPTSM has responsibility for managing range complexes and coordinating military training. DPTSM will provide control of military activities required to protect historic properties and will enforce range regulations regarding use of training areas.

Staff Judge Advocate General

The office of the Staff Judge Advocate General performs all legal functions. The Environmental Law Attorney will serve as legal advisor to the Commander and the CRM, review draft historic properties documents per AR 200-4, and serve as counsel for the Army in appropriate administrative cases, hearings, and enforcement actions.

Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) is the interface between USAG-AK and the public. PAO plays a major

role in educating the public on the installation's history and prehistory and in informing residents and visitors alike of laws and regulations protecting historic properties.

Provost Marshal

The Provost Marshal (PMO) provides historic properties law enforcement and is responsible for enforcing the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other historic properties laws and regulations.

Other USAG-AK Organizations

Implementation of this HPC requires assistance of other directorates and organizations on the post. Such organizations include the Directorate of Resource Management (budget, personnel, and equipment authorizations), the Directorate of Logistics (supply and transportation), and the Directorate of Resource Management (budget, personnel, and equipment authorizations).

1.5.3 Participants in Development and Implementation of HPC

USAG-AK has identified the following entities as consulting parties and has invited their participation in consultation and development of the HPC. One of the goals of the consultation meetings will be to determine the level of desire for participation in the development and implementation of the HPC.

1.5.3.1 Alaska Native Tribal Contacts

Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area Federally Recognized Tribes

Alatna Tribal Council	Lime Village
Louden Tribal Council	McGrath Native Village Council
Allakaket Village	Manley Village Council
Anvik Tribal Council	Medfra Traditional Council
Native Village of Arctic Village	Native Village of Minto
Beaver Tribal Council	Nenana Native Association
Birch Creek Village	Nikolai Village Council
Canyon Village Traditional Council	Northway Traditional Council
Chalkyitsik Village	Nulato Tribal Council
Circle Village Council	Rampart Village Council
Dot Lake Village Council	Ruby Tribal Council

Native Village of Eagle	Shageluk Native Village
Evansville Tribal Council	Native Village of Stevens
Native Village of Fort Yukon	Takotna Tribal Council
Organized Village of Grayling	Native Village of Tanacross
Healy Lake Traditional Council	Native Village of Tanana
Holy Cross Tribal Council	Telida Native Council
Hughes Village Council	Native Village of Tetlin
Huslia Village Council	Venetie Village Council
Kaltag Tribal Council	
Koyukuk Native Village	
Lake Minchumina Traditional Council	

Fort Wainwright Non-Federally Recognized Entities: Corporations and Associations

Doyon, Ltd.	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc
Fairbanks Native Association	Tok Native Association

Fort Richardson Federally Recognized Tribes

Native Village of Cantwell	Knik Tribal Council
Chenega IRA Council	Native Village of Nanwalek
Chickaloon Village Tribal Council	Ninilchik Traditional Council
Native Village of Chistochina	Port Graham Village Council
Chitina Traditional Village	Village of Salamatof
Native Village of Eklutna	Seldovia Village Tribe
Native Village of Eyak	Native Village of Tatitlek
Native Village of Gakona	Tazlina Village Council
Gulkana Village	Native Village of Tyonek
Kenaitze Tribal Council	
Native Village of Kluti-Kaah (a.k.a. Copper Center)	

Fort Richardson Non-Federally Recognized Entities: Corporations and Associations

Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
Cook Inlet Tribal Council
Eklutna, Inc.

1.5.3.2 Other Consulting Parties

Alaska Anthropological Association
Alaska Association for Historic Preservation
Alaska Historical Commission
Alaska Historical Society
Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer
Anchorage Historic Properties, Inc.
Bureau of Land Management (Fairbanks and Anchorage Field Offices)
Fairbanks Historic Preservation Foundation
Fairbanks North Star Borough Historic Preservation Commission
Festival Fairbanks
Interior and Arctic Alaska Aeronautical Foundation

National Park Service
Tanana-Yukon Historical Society
University of Alaska Museum
Doyon, Ltd., Land Department

1.5.4 External Coordination

External coordination actions affecting historic properties will be documented through the implementation of NEPA.. The public will be informed of installation actions through NEPA's public participation process. The current publication of Army Regulation 200-2: Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (AR 200-2) provides additional guidance on the Army's procedures for implementing NEPA.

The following organizations and Federally recognized Indian Tribes have an interest in the historic properties associated with USAG-AK:

Organizations

Alaska Association for Historic Preservation
Bureau of Land Management (Fairbanks and Anchorage Field Offices)
Fairbanks North Star Borough Historic Preservation Commission
Interior and Arctic Alaska Aeronautical Foundation
National Park Service
Office of History and Archaeology - State Historic Preservation Officer
Tanana-Yukon Historical Society
University of Alaska Museum

Federally Recognized Indian Tribes

Dot Lake Village Council
Native Village of Eagle
Native Village of Eklutna
Evansville Tribal Council
Healy Lake Traditional Council
Native Village of Kluti-Kaah (a.k.a. Copper Center)
Knik Tribal Council
Native Village of Minto
Nenana Native Association
Northway Traditional Council
Native Village of Tanacross

Tazlina Village Council
Native Village of Tetlin

Listed below are organizations with an interest in and who contribute to USAG-AK's historic properties management.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):

The SHPO located in the Office of History and Archaeology, a state agency, is responsible for carrying out the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Programs in Alaska. These programs were established under the NHPA and are conducted in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the National Park Service (NPS). With these programs as the tools, the SHPO works with USAG-AK, interested tribal governments, and concerned citizens to insure that USAG-AK's significant archeological and historic resources are protected.

The SHPO assists USAG-AK in determining the area of potential effects for a proposed undertaking and if historic properties and/or possible historic properties are located within a given area of potential effects, and, if so, whether the undertaking will impact these properties. Depending on the situation, the SHPO helps USAG-AK to develop appropriate mitigation of any adverse effects on these valuable resources.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):

The ACHP is the independent federal agency established by the NHPA to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic properties in their project planning. The ACHP's regulations titled Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR § 800) govern the Section 106 review process. The ACHP contributes to USAG-AK's historic property management by participating as needed in undertakings involving the NHL, and in the development of agreement documents

1 **National Park Service (NPS):**

2 The NPS' National Register is America's official list of cultural properties worthy of preservation.
3 National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places designated by the
4 Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting
5 the heritage of the United States. The NPS under the Secretary of the Interior administers both the NHLs
6 and the National Register programs.

7
8 If an undertaking of a Federal agency will "directly and adversely affect" an NHL, Section 110(f) of the
9 Act also calls for Federal agencies to undertake 'such planning and actions as may be necessary to
10 minimize harm to such Landmark.' As with Section 106, the agency must provide the ACHP with a
11 reasonable opportunity to comment in accordance with 36 CFR § 800. The NPS provides technical
12 preservation advice to owners of NHLs.

13
14 The National NAGPRA Program is a program of the NPS' National Center for Cultural Resources.
15 Among its chief activities the Center develops regulations and guidance for implementing NAGPRA;
16 provides administrative and staff support for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation
17 Review Committee; assists Indian tribes, Native Alaskan villages and corporations, Native Hawaiian
18 organizations, museums, and Federal agencies with the NAGPRA process; maintains the Native
19 American Consultation Database (NACD) and other online databases; provides training; manages a
20 grants program; and makes program documents and publications available on the Web.

21
22
23 The HABS/HAER (Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record) program
24 of the NPS documents important architectural, engineering and industrial sites throughout the United
25 States and its territories. As part of its professional services, HABS/HAER cooperates with USAG-AK in
26 the creation of documentation that meets its standards.

2.0 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

A planning level survey (PLS) describes the status of the inventory of historic properties. Prehistoric and historic contexts and detailed information on historic properties at Forts Richardson and Wainwright are presented elsewhere in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP) for respective posts. This section discusses confidentiality issues; summarizes the information necessary for management of specific historic properties and potential resources; and sets forth proposed annual inventory schedules for USAG-AK's component installations.

2.1 Exclusion of Sensitive Site Information

The confidentiality of the nature and location of archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance is provided for in 32 CFR § 229.18. The confidentiality and location of historic properties is provided for in 36 CFR § 800.11 pursuant to Section 304 of the NHPA. USAG-AK and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) signed an agreement in April 1998 in which the Alaska SHPO agreed to share historic properties site location information for Forts Wainwright and Richardson with USAG-AK. This information is maintained in a Geographic Information System (GIS) database at Fort Richardson. Access to this information is restricted (for further details, see SOP 14 Shared Public Data). It is desirable to have similar agreements with Tribes to address confidentiality of information regarding properties of traditional religious, and cultural *importance* and archaeological sites. The Garrison Commander is responsible for ensuring the confidentiality of historic properties location information. The Garrison Commander will direct the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) and GIS Technicians to maintain the confidentiality of historic properties location information on USAG-AK managed lands.

USAG-AK's cultural resource documents will be prepared so that maps of specific site locations are easily removable. Documents for the public will be copied so that maps or site forms (i.e., Alaska

Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) forms) are not included. Documentation may be provided through USAG-AK web page (<http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/default.htm>).

2.2 Inventory of Archaeological Sites

Appendix 1 presents the Planning Level Surveys for Forts Richardson and Fort Wainwright, including tables listing the surveys for each installation and identified resource inventories. This section summarizes the state of the inventories.

2.2.1 Fort Richardson: Archaeology

The basic cultural context for Fort Richardson's archaeological resources is included in the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at Section 4.1. Additional sources of contextual information appear in the references at Section 9.0 of the ICRMP and in a list of references available from the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Previous archaeological investigations at Fort Richardson include at least eight projects since the late 1970s (Appendix 1: Table 1). Three surveys to date have resulted in the identification of seven archaeological sites (Appendix 1: Table 2). Six of these sites have been determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining site has not been evaluated for eligibility. No artifacts have been curated by or under the stewardship of the installation. Complete site descriptions are presented in the Fort Richardson ICRMP in Section 4.1.3, and in the 2003 and 2004 archaeology report (Hedman et al., 2003 and Robertson et al 2004).

Two archaeological sites associated with the historic Alaska Railroad occur within the boundaries of Fort Richardson, but are State of Alaska property. These sites are not subject to management by USAG-AK, although an awareness of their presence and location is important to avoid inadvertent impacts.

Three studies have identified sensitive archaeological areas on Fort Richardson. Based on the survey findings to date, several areas of the installation have been identified as holding a relatively high potential to contain archaeological sites:

- the mouth of Eagle River,
- the shoreline of Knik Arm,
- upstream portions of Ship Creek,
- the Fossil Creek drainage, and
- the Elmendorf Moraine (Steele 1980: 46-47).

The mouth of Eagle River at Eagle River Flats is an active impact area for mortar and artillery fire and, therefore, off-limits for historic properties inventory. Steele surveyed most of the Knik Arm shoreline, with the exception of portions near Eagle River Flats, in 1980. Therefore, the upstream portions of Ship Creek, the Fossil Creek drainage, and the Elmendorf Moraine are primary locations of concern with regard to undiscovered archaeological sites in areas that have no survey restrictions.

In 1994, the Dena'ina Team, a consulting group of Dena'ina Natives and the anthropologist Nancy Yaw Davis, embarked on an ambitious project to document historic Dena'ina land use at Elmendorf Air Force Base. The area surveyed for this project encompassed portions of the Knik Arm northeast of Anchorage (Davis 1994). The study, sponsored by the Air Force and the National Park Service, focused primarily on the Knik Arm shoreline of Elmendorf Air Force Base. However, a subsequent visit in 1998 also investigated several areas specifically on Fort Richardson. As a result, several areas were identified as possibly containing archaeological resources and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance.

- ***School Fish Camp Site, Nutlegghulket-Sedge Extends Down:*** The most significant area on Fort Richardson identified by the 1994 study was a former fish camp site used until the mid-1940s. From 1924 to 1946, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operated the Eklutna Vocational School for Native children just northwest of Fort Richardson. The fish camp site provided opportunities for fishing and training in traditional practices for Native students. In 1994, the Dena'ina Team visited the area and identified remnants of a smokehouse and a tent frame (Davis, 1994: 53-5). The fish camp site was re-located in 2002, following the description provided by Davis (1994), and formally documented (Hedman et al. 2003; AHRs No. ANC-01299).

- 1 • **Point Whitney, Kqiydulghakt-Where We Harvest Fish:** Point Whitney has been identified as an
2 area used into the 20th Century for storage and fermentation of salmon (Davis 1994: 55).
3
- 4 • **Bluff Two Miles North of Eagle River, Keltaydeght-Where It is High Up:** This potential site is a
5 bluff approximately two miles north of Eagle River (Davis 1994: 56). No indication is given of
6 how this area was utilized.
7
- 8 • **Eagle River, Nukelehitnu-Fish Run Again Creek:** This area refers to the upper Eagle River, west
9 of Eagle River Flats. A number of historic records indicate Dena'ina use along the river (Davis
10 1994: 56-7). No further information is available.
11
- 12 • **Small Creek into Eagle River, Tusqa-Cutting Place:** Historic accounts refer to fish camps along a
13 small creek running into Eagle River, used in harvesting silver salmon. This creek may be Clunie
14 Creek (Davis 1994: 57).
15
- 16 • **Clunie Lake, Ben Kaa-Big Lake:** Clunie Lake has been identified as an area historically used by
17 the Dena'ina, but no further information is available (Davis 1994: 57).
18
- 19 • **Otter Lake, Kka Bena-Tail Lake:** Otter Lake has also been identified as a location frequented by
20 Dena'ina Natives (Davis 1994: 57). However, an archaeological survey was completed for Otter
21 Lake in 1979 (Steele 1979) that identified no archaeological sites.
22

23 The Dena'ina Team met with Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base personnel in 1998 to
24 conduct further on-site inspections. On a visit to Fort Richardson, the team identified another
25 archaeologically sensitive area along Ship Creek:

- 26 • **Ship Creek Homesites:** In the 1930s, prior to Army acquisition of the land that now comprises
27 Fort Richardson, a number of Dena'ina homesites were located along Ship Creek. Working from
28 recollections of an Eklutna elder who had lived in the area as a child, the Dena'ina Team found
29 evidence of at least two cabins south of the creek upstream from the new golf course and
30 downstream of the old gauging station. The most significant findings were three cabin
31 depressions. One depression was littered with debris from previous occupation(s). Leo Stephan,
32 an Eklutna elder, thought this might be the cabin he lived in for a few winters as a boy. The area
33 warrants protection and is a high priority for further investigation.
34

35 Additional studies completed to identify sensitive areas of Fort Richardson include a detailed evaluation
36 and management plan (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 1977, 1986) of the Iditarod Sled Dog Trail, which
37 was designated as a National Historic Trail in 1973 by the United States Congress.
38

39 The studies identified two portions of the Seward to Susitna segment of the trail that cross Fort
40 Richardson:

- 41 • **Eagle River-Knik Trail, ANC-270:** This portion of the Iditarod Historic Trail is the primary route

1 from Eagle River to Knik. The trail runs north from Birchwood to Cook Inlet, follows the Knik
2 Arm northeast to Eklutna, crosses the Arm and follows the north side to the town of Knik.
3 According to the Alaska SHPO records, a connecting trail from Anchorage to Birchwood (not
4 part of the main Eagle River-Knik trail) crosses Fort Richardson. This connecting trail follows
5 the Eagle River drainage to Clunie Lake and on to Birchwood.
6

- 7 • ***Girdwood-Ship Creek Connecting Trail, ANC-280***: The Girdwood-Ship Creek Connecting Trail
8 is part of the Iditarod Historic Trail. It runs from Girdwood west along Turnagain Arm to Indian
9 Creek, following the Indian Valley Trail north and then west to Ship Creek. According to Alaska
10 SHPO records, the trail follows Ship Creek west across Fort Richardson. The route into Fort
11 Richardson and from Ship Creek is unclear.
12

13 Fort Richardson, therefore, may contain archaeological sites associated with these two segments of the
14 trail. *These trails have not been located.*
15

16 Finally, historic and contextual studies have been conducted to address early homesteading activity on
17 Fort Richardson (Hollinger 2001). Homesteading began on Fort Richardson in 1914, in an effort by the
18 federal government to open up federal lands to agricultural development and encourage westward
19 settlement. The Homestead era on Fort Richardson lands ended in 1941-42, when the land was
20 withdrawn for the establishment of a military base during World War II.
21

22 In 1980, Julia Steele conducted an archaeological investigation on two homestead sites (ANC-00264 and
23 ANC-00265). Due to advanced states of deterioration *and lack of integrity*, the sites were determined
24 ineligible (Steele 1980), however these sites should be reevaluated. Two additional cabin sites associated
25 with early homesteading activity were similarly investigated (Hollinger 2001). However, due to impacts
26 from military activity and deterioration, or lack of original context, ANC-01167 and ANC-01169 were
27 determined ineligible. Although many of these original homestead sites will have been impacted by
28 military construction and cantonment development, several homesteading parcels may be historic
29 properties, as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. Further investigations have been recommended for
30 several homestead sites to determine eligibility to the *National Register* (Hollinger 2001).
31

31 Based on these previous studies, several areas on Fort Richardson have been identified as sensitive areas

for locating potential archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance: the mouth of Eagle River and surrounding areas; the shoreline of Knik Arm, including Point Whitney; the Fossil Creek, Clunie Creek and Ship Creek drainages; and the Elmendorf Moraine. Other sensitive areas will likely be identified as further studies are conducted.

2.2.2 Fort Wainwright: Archaeology

The basic cultural context for Fort Wainwright's archaeological resources is included in the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at Section 2.4. Additional sources of contextual information appear in the discussion of Published Investigations in Section 5.1.2 of the ICRMP, in the bibliography at Section 7.0 of the ICRMP, and in a list of references available from the CRM.

2.2.2.1 Main Post: Archaeology

Seven archaeological surveys have been conducted on Fort Wainwright Main Post (Appendix 1: Table 3). These surveys have either focused on high potential areas of Fort Wainwright, or *have been* related to construction projects. Survey sites include the southern slopes of Birch Hill, various borrow sources just south of the cantonment area, and small arms ranges between the Richardson Highway and the Tanana River.

Seven archaeological sites have been identified on Fort Wainwright Main Post, located north of Chena River and along the southern slopes of Birch Hill (Appendix 1: Table 4). Only one site (FAI-00043) has been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register*, and was determined not eligible. Site FAI-00509 has not been relocated despite repeated attempts. It is therefore considered not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The remaining five sites have not been evaluated to date.

2.2.2.2 *Tanana Flats Training Area: Archaeology*

Three archaeological surveys have been conducted in the Tanana Flats Training Area, beginning in 1973 (Appendix 1: Table 5). Fifty-two sites have been identified. Of these sites, 13 have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 28 are not eligible, and 11 are pending or remain to be evaluated for eligibility. Additionally, two archaeological districts have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register (FAI-00335 and FAI-00336; Appendix 1: Table 6). A third potential district exists in the vicinity of Wood River Buttes.

If the Tanana Flats are used for military operations, the areas that will be potentially impacted would be subject to archaeological inventory. Previous surveys conducted in the Tanana Flats would be used as a research tool to better understand the potential archaeology in the area. The areas that were surveyed should be resurveyed due to the amount of time that has passed -- over 30 years.

2.2.2.3 *Yukon Training Area: Archaeology*

Six archaeological surveys have been conducted on Yukon Training Area (Appendix 1: Table 7). Fourteen archaeological sites have been identified to date (Appendix 1: Table 8). Twelve of the sites have been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. XBD-00162 has not been evaluated due to its location in a heavily used portion of the Stuart Creek Impact Area. A determination on FAI-01556 is pending further fieldwork.

2.2.2.4 *Donnelly Training Area: Archaeology*

Twenty-one archaeological surveys have been conducted in the Donnelly Training Area (DTA), beginning in 1963 (Appendix 1: Table 9). Two hundred nineteen sites have been identified within DTA, with thirteen of these sites comprising two archaeological districts (Appendix 1: Table 10). Sixty-two sites have been evaluated; 25 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register

of Historic Places.

The majority of archaeological surveys conducted in the DTA have been limited to DTA East, the portion of DTA east of the Delta River. DTA East makes up only 25% of the land on DTA. Because of its remote setting, the archaeology of DTA West is poorly understood and represents a gap in USAG-AK's current inventory of archaeological and cultural sites at DTA.

2.3 Inventory of Historic Buildings and Structures

2.3.1 Fort Richardson: Historic Buildings and Structures

An historic context for Fort Richardson's built resources (i.e., historic buildings and structures) is contained in the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at Section 4.2.1. Additional sources of contextual information appear in the references at Section 9.0 of the ICRMP and in a list of references available from the CRM.

General information on the history of Fort Richardson is also available from two organizations on post. The USAG-AK Public Affairs Office (PAO) in the Headquarters (Building #1) maintains material on Fort Richardson's history that it distributes to the public. The Military Occupation Specialty Library in Building #600 maintains further documents relating to the military history of Fort Richardson. In addition, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, and Anchorage Historic Properties, Inc. are a useful repository of information relating to the history of the Anchorage area.

Three building surveys have been conducted on Fort Richardson (Appendix 1: Table 11 and Table 12). A 1995 survey addressed the Site Summit property as a historic district and identified 25 contributing buildings and structures (Appendix 1: Table 13), resulting in the nomination and subsequent listing of Site Summit in the National Register of Historic Places. A Cold War-era building survey conducted in

2000 indicated that only Site Summit has exceptional importance needed for properties less than 50 years old to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on a 2003 study of the cantonment area, a second historic district was identified (Appendix 1: Table 14). Its eligibility is based on its association with the economic impact the building of Cold War infrastructure had on Anchorage from 1950 to 1958, the height of the Cold War construction.

2.3.2 Fort Wainwright: Historic Buildings and Structures

The National Park Service conducted the first building survey of Fort Wainwright in 1984. This survey was conducted to identify extant buildings associated with the World War II era Ladd Field, and resulted in the designation of Ladd Field as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) (Appendix 1: Table 15).

The entire Fort Wainwright Main Post has been inventoried and evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under World War II and Cold War historic contexts (Appendix 1: Table 16). Under the World War II context, Ladd Field has been designated a National Historic Landmark. A boundary review of Ladd Field NHL in 2001 identified 37 buildings and structures centered on the runways as contributing to the NHL (Appendix 1: Table 17).

Under the Cold War context, the Fort Wainwright Main Post has been inventoried and evaluated, with 66 buildings and structures contributing to the Ladd Air Force Base Historic District (Appendix 1: Table 18). This historic district was determined eligible for inclusion in the *National Register*, but has not been formally nominated or listed to date. Under the Cold War context for the U.S. Army (1962-1991), only the Nike Hercules and the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline properties were determined to have achieved exceptional importance required for properties less than 50 years old for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

2.4 Inventory of Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

USAG-AK is aware that there are properties of traditional religious and cultural *importance* on its managed lands. To date, two studies have indirectly addressed the identification of such properties (Davis 1994; 1998), but no direct inventory of such properties on USAG-AK exists. Identifying and managing properties of traditional religious and cultural *importance* is an important future focus of USAG-AK's historic properties management program.

2.5 Annual Inventory Schedule

2.5.1 Archaeological Resources

During 2006-2010, priorities for archaeological survey will be determined annually, based on projected mission impacts and proposed USAG-AK undertakings. Surveys will be conducted as funding permits to cover large tracts of land, with a focus on areas of concern for archaeological sites. In particular, areas that combine significant potential for mission-related ground disturbance and high archaeological sensitivity will be given priority. The advantage of these surveys is that they provide a more comprehensive understanding of archaeological resources on USAG-AK managed lands, and assist planners in more effective planning and resource management. Survey data will also effectively implement USAG-AK's commitment to inventory per Section 110 of the NHPA.

Tribes will be given the opportunity to contribute to scheduling reconnaissance and other surveys. Initially the tribes will be sent a copy of the USAG-AK archaeological research design. Tribes will be given the opportunity to meet and comment on the research design with the archaeologists. At that time, surveys can be scheduled in which tribes are interested in participating.

2.5.1.1 Fort Richardson: Archaeological Resources

Given anticipated mission impacts over the next five years, some locations can be identified as probable

areas for reconnaissance survey and evaluation. These areas are prioritized and listed below:

2006

- Initiate development of a cultural resource survey plan to address proposed USAG-AK projects, in consultation with Alaska Native Tribes, National Park Service (NPS), Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and other interested parties
- Conduct survey of Upper Ship Creek / Training Areas 11E, 11D, and 13
- Begin PTRCI study

2007

- Conduct survey of Training Areas 7(A,B) and 9 (A,B)
- Conduct TPC survey

2008

- Conduct survey of Training Area 1 (A 7 B)
- Begin development of predictive model(s) for Fort Richardson training areas.
- Evaluate PTRCI for eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register*.

2009

- Conduct survey of Training Area 2 (B) / Lake Clunie

2010

- Conduct research/survey of Iditarod Historic Trail (Anchorage - Birchwood Segment)

High priority surveys address archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas identified by the Dena'ina Team (Davis 1994; 1998; Section 2.2.1). The Knik Arm/Training Area 1 survey combines relatively high training intensity with locations of high archaeological sensitivity. In particular, a historic fish camp and two other potential archaeological sites have been identified along the Knik shoreline. Additionally, bluffs that are rapidly eroding mark the shoreline at Training Area 1.

Another high priority survey area is upper Ship Creek. A number of historic house depressions have been identified in an area upstream from the new golf course (Davis 1994, 1998). The Ship Creek drainage also has potential to contain sites associated with the Iditarod Trail.

2.5.1.2 Fort Wainwright: Archaeological Resources

Given anticipated mission impacts over the next five years, some locations can be identified as probable

areas for reconnaissance survey. Areas that have been previously surveyed, i.e., Birch Hill, Blair Lakes, and Clear Creek Buttes, will be resurveyed if the initial surveys are found to be incomplete, new evidence has surfaced, or significant time (five years) has passed since the initial survey was conducted. These areas are prioritized and listed below:

2006

- Initiate development of a cultural resource survey plan to address proposed USAG-AK projects, in consultation with Tribes, SHPO, BLM and other consulting parties
- Begin evaluation of the Donnelly Ridge Archaeological District.
- Initiate development of predictive model(s) for Fort Wainwright training areas.
- Begin survey and evaluation of archaeological sites on Birch Hill

2007

- Identify archaeologically sensitive areas in the Main Post.
- Begin survey and evaluation of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District.

2008

- Complete the survey and evaluation of Donnelly Ridge Archaeological District.
- Complete the survey and evaluation of archaeological sites on Birch Hill
- Complete development of predictive model(s) for Fort Wainwright training areas.
- Begin survey and evaluation of FWA cantonment homesteads.

2009

- Begin survey and evaluation of Clear Creek and Wood River Buttes

2010

- Complete survey and evaluation of Blair Lakes Archaeological District

2.5.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

According to guidelines established by the National Register, a property normally must be at least 50 years old (its significance achieved 50 years ago) to be considered for the National Register. Therefore, historic inventories focus on buildings, structures, and objects meeting that age requirement. An exception to this policy has been made for Cold War properties (1946-1989). In 1991 the Defense Appropriations Act established the Legacy Program to promote conservation of irreplaceable biological and historic properties on DoD lands. One of the nine task areas of the Legacy Program involved inventory of properties associated with the Cold War heritage of DoD (Department of Defense, 1994).

2.5.2.1 Fort Richardson: Historic Buildings and Structures

In 1996 the Legacy Program funded an inventory of the Nike Missile Battery at Site Summit (Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, 1996). A comprehensive Cold War inventory for Fort Richardson was completed in 1998 (Blythe 1998). A Cold War historic context was completed for Fort Richardson in 2003 (Waddell 2003) and buildings were re-evaluated under this context. Inventory of the 46 properties 50 years of age or older is the only remaining requirement for a historic buildings and structures inventory on Fort Richardson. Documentation of these properties will be the highest priority for historic properties inventory (including archaeological resources) during 2006-2008.

2.5.2.2 Fort Wainwright: Historic Buildings and Structures

Historic building inventories for Fort Wainwright cantonment are complete. Historic structures inventories in training areas are on-going. Re-evaluation of the Army's Cold War context on Fort Wainwright is not scheduled until 2011. The Ladd Field Air Force Base Cold War building inventory will be reevaluated in 2006 (five years after the first evaluation). A boundary review of the Ladd Field NHL will be conducted in 2007.

3.0 CATEGORIZED UNDERTAKINGS

This section provides a summary of activities that may be undertakings that affect historic properties on USAG-AK installations over the five-year period of this document. The categories refer to classes of activities and not to specific or individual undertakings or projects. Specific and individual undertakings are subject to Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) review for compliance with this HPC.

3.1 Excavation

Excavation has the potential to destroy archaeological sites. Excavation is prohibited unless authorized by Range Control and the Environmental Division. Common training activities requiring excavation include construction of foxholes, tank traps, hull down positions, barriers, and explosive excavations. Training of engineering units may involve excavation using heaving equipment. Excavation also occurs as part of the facilities maintenance mission of Public Works.

3.2 Off-Road Maneuver

Vehicle (wheeled and track) operation occurring off-road has potential to disturb sites by creating ruts, disturbing soil, and promoting erosion. Units training on installations are encouraged to use established roads and trails, and Range Control regulates off-road maneuver. The potential for ground disturbance from off-road maneuvers is directly related to environmental and climatic factors. During winter, when the ground is frozen and covered by adequate snow cover, there is little potential for disturbance, and off-road maneuver is permitted. During breakup off-road maneuver is prohibited. During summer months, off-road maneuver is permitted except in designated protection areas, including creek bottoms, marshes, tundra areas, and archaeologically sensitive areas. A list of areas closed during summer is posted at Range Control (USAG-AK Regulation 350-2, *Range Regulation*, 1 January 1995). Range Control also minimizes disturbance from off-road maneuver by scheduling training activities to avoid over-use of training areas.

3.3 Tree/Vegetation Removal

The removal of trees and other vegetation has the potential to disrupt sites by overturning the soil. Destruction of trees and brush is prohibited unless required as part of training exercises (USAG-AK Regulation 350-2). The Environmental Division for wildlife habitat management and wildfire suppression may conduct vegetation removal. Methods for tree and vegetation removal include use of bush hogs, hydro-axes and shear-blades. Hand thinning (removing the vegetation by chainsaw and other hand implements), has a low potential for impacting archaeological resources with no surface component.

3.4 Construction

In the event of changes to the USAG-AK military mission, new facilities and construction may be necessary. The excavation of foundations for buildings and utility lines as well as building of new roads and trails can disturb or destroy archaeological sites. Large construction vehicles can sink into soft soil and cause additional damage.

3.5 Demolition

Demolition is the most obvious threat to historic properties and results in total loss of the resource. A historic property should never be demolished or characteristics that defined its historic integrity significantly altered beyond recognition without considering all options available for its reuse.

3.6 Maintenance and Renovation

Although maintenance of a property is necessary to prevent deterioration, maintenance activities can destroy or alter features of a property. For instance, replacement of original windows or doors with new ones of a different type can entirely change the character of a building. Renovation of a historic property can lead to removal of characteristics that gave it significance and result in the partial or complete loss of architectural integrity. Maintenance of facilities is the responsibility of Public Works.

3.7 Natural Resource Management

Natural resources projects sometimes are overlooked as potential causes of adverse impacts to archaeological sites. Activities such as vegetation clearing, timber removal, firebreak construction, and training land rehabilitation are potentially damaging to historic properties. The Cultural Resources Manager will address potential impacts in the preparation of INRMPs and review of proposed actions.

3.8 Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)

- The ITAM Program is the Army's formal strategy for focusing on sustained use of training and testing lands. The intent of the ITAM Program is to systematically provide uniform training land management in a sound manner to ensure no net loss of training capabilities. There are four program components under ITAM: Range and Training Land Analysis (RTLTA); Training Requirements Integration (TRI); Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM); and Sustainable Range Awareness (SRA). It is the LRAM component that has the potential to impact historic properties. Undertakings conducted by LRAM may consist of : designs for training area/range development projects, maneuver area trail maintenance projects, soil erosion/protection projects, area protection projects, vegetation management projects, specialized training facilities projects;
- general land/soil stabilization and maneuver damage repair using a variety of methods including but not limited to aerial seeding, band fertilizer, broadcast fertilizer, broadcast seeding, chiseling, diversion ditches, diversion terraces, drill seeding, fabrics and netting, filter stripping, grading and shaping, grassed waterways, gravel/rock, mulch, hydro-seeding, limestone and gypsum, moldboard plowing, non-traditional material,

offset disking, riprap, straw mulch, crimped straw mulch, disked sub-soiling, tandem
disking, etc.

- reconfiguring training areas to benefit training mission to include but not limited to
creating maneuver corridors, planting trees and shrubs, creating hard stands, developing
tactical concealment areas, closing or reducing maneuver roads or trails, and
constructing tactical road and low water crossings.

- Reducing or thinning woody vegetation to allow greater room for maneuverability
utilizing hydro-axing, brush plowing, bulldozing, chaining, furrowing/shredding, brush
hogging, root plowing, herbicide-foliar aerially and ground applied, herbicide-soil active
aerially and ground applied, etc;

- Creating, upgrading and maintaining tactical concealment areas/islands by planting
woody vegetation to create or protect existing vegetation in and around tactical
concealment islands and areas. Remove unwanted vegetation and foliage to
accommodate large vehicles by utilizing hydro-axing, brush plowing, bulldozing,
chaining, furrowing/shredding, brush hogging, root plowing

Further discussions of potential undertakings that may affect historic properties are discussed in
USAG-AK's ITAM Plan.

ITAM activities are to be submitted to the CRM for review. The CRM will determine affects
these activities may have on historic properties. The CRM will assist the proponent of those
activities that have a potential to affect historic properties to meet the SOPs of this HPC.

4.0 EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

These identified undertakings are exempt from further Section 106 review under these procedures beyond SOP 2.

4.1 Army-Wide Exempted Undertakings

There are Army-wide exemptions for undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety as presented in the AAPs (Section 4.5(a)(3)):

- In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance; or
- Disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units; or
- Emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants;
- Impact areas and surface danger zones when active; or
- Military activities in existing designated surface danger zones (SDZs); SDZs are temporary in nature and only active during training activities. The exemption will apply to designated impact/dud areas, areas with unexploded ordnance, and SDZs only when actively utilized for training.

Undertakings addressed through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14 of Section 106 regulations, a Program comment, of a Memorandum of Agreement will be exempt.

4.2 Areas of USAG-AK that are Exempt from Archaeological Inventory

Some areas of USAG-AK will be exempted from archaeological inventory requirements during the planning period due to low site potential or limited potential for mission impact.

Cantonment / Developed Areas: The cantonment area is the central, developed portion of an installation. Fort Richardson's cantonment contains 568 buildings, covers 5,760 acres and includes most areas not part of training or impact areas (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands, 1998). On Fort Richardson, the high level of disturbance from development means that most of the cantonment has negligible potential to contain archaeological sites that have integrity. However, isolated portions of the

cantonment, notably near Ship Creek and northeast of Camp Carroll, remain relatively undisturbed and may be suitable for survey. At Fort Wainwright, the cantonment area may contain archaeological remains related to earlier homesteads and is, therefore, not excluded from survey.

4.3 Land Management Undertakings under the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans

The Cultural Resources Manager identifies land management activities that will have no effect on historic properties:

- Maintenance work on existing features, such as roads, fire lanes, mowed areas, active disposal areas and manmade ditches, waterways, and ponds, when no new ground disturbance is proposed.
- The following natural resources management activities: tree plantings within Fort Richardson's cantonment areas, planting and maintenance of wildlife food and shrub plots in previously disturbed areas, and prescribed burning of existing and active rangeland.
- Removal and replacement, in kind, of plant materials when they pose an imminent hazard to people or structures.

5.0 MANAGEMENT GOALS AND PRACTICES

The purpose of this section is to establish proactive consideration of preservation concerns carried out by management practices that are integrated into day-to-day installation activities. It contains a description of the desired future condition for historic properties over the five-year planning period at Forts Richardson and Wainwright and a description of the goals for management and preservation of those historic properties. Management practices that will be employed to achieve the desired future condition and management goals are established.

5.1 Desired Future Condition of Historic Properties

5.1.1 Archaeological Sites

The desired future condition for USAG-AK's archaeological resources focuses on the need to preserve our heritage and manage historic properties on USAG-AK lands. The first step in accomplishing this goal is to inventory and evaluate archaeological sites *eligible for the National Register*. The second step is to avoid the *National Register* site completely. If avoidance is not feasible, steps will be taken to limit *or mitigate* damage to the site (see SOP 7.1-planning, avoidance, protection, and monitoring). The third step is monitoring those sites that were identified during the inventory phase.

Archaeological inventory is a major task of USAG-AK's historic properties program during the current planning period. *Upon request by Tribes, site reports may be provided prior to public comment in the NEPA process. However, comments on reports will not be collected until the public comment period. All reports will be made part of the NEPA administrative record.*

5.1.2 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

USAG-AK to date is aware that there are properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native Alaskan tribes but the process of identifying these has only recently begun. To date, only two

studies, conducted by Elmendorf Air Force Base, has identified potential properties within Fort Richardson boundaries (Davis 1994; 1998). A study is presently underway in coordination with the Air Force 611th CES and the Tanana Chiefs Conference to make preliminary identifications in the Fort Wainwright training areas. Identifying and managing properties of traditional religious and cultural significance is a high priority for the sound management of historic properties on USAG-AK lands. The desired future condition for these resources is to identify and manage them in consultation with Native Alaskan tribes. Currently, the proposed schedule for inventory and evaluation of these properties is:

- Fort Richardson
 - Begin Inventory 2006
 - Begin Evaluation 2007
- Fort Wainwright
 - Begin Inventory 2007
 - Begin Evaluation 2008

5.1.3 Historic Buildings, Structures, and Objects

The overall goal of U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska's historic properties program is to provide sound stewardship of all historic buildings, structures, and objects that are eligible for listing or that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The desired future condition for these resources *is* to maintain their eligibility while adaptively reusing them to the maximum practical extent. To reach that condition while meeting mission requirements, the need for increased funding for rehabilitating and maintenance should be addressed.

5.1.4 Historic Districts

It is U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska's desire to maintain the eligibility of historic districts while meeting Army missions. The desired future condition for historic districts is to maintain their eligibility while adaptively reusing them to the maximum practical extent. To reach that condition while meeting mission requirements, the need for increased funding for rehabilitating and maintenance should be addressed.

5.1.5 National Historic Landmarks

U. S. Army Garrison, Alaska currently manages one property that is a National Historic Landmark: the Ladd Field NHL. It is U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska's intent to preserve the historic qualities of the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark for the future while meeting its mission. The desired future condition for the Ladd Field NHL is to maintain their eligibility while adaptively reusing them to the maximum practical extent. To reach that condition while meeting mission requirements, the need for increased funding for rehabilitating and maintenance should be addressed.

5.2 Goals for Preservation and Management of Historic Properties

Goal: The goal of U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska historic properties management is to provide sound stewardship of its historic properties that are eligible for listing in or that are listed in the *National Register*.

Objectives:

- Comply with federal laws and regulations governing the treatment of historic properties while causing the least impact to the military mission.
- Inventory and evaluate historic properties for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Re-inventory and re-evaluate historic properties on a five (5) year cycle.
- Maintain a cultural resources staff that meets the qualifications as archaeologist, architectural historian, and historian in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR § 61).
- Minimize adverse effects on historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Develop efficient management procedures that streamline consultation and focus on significant historic properties as opposed to those of little or no National Register of Historic Places potential.
- Avoid vandalism and destruction of historic properties.

- Request and consider outside interests, including those of Native Alaskan tribes, local governments, and public groups early in the planning stages of developing and re-certifying the HPC.
- Conduct appropriate maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of historic properties as identified and funding is available;
- Undertake maintenance and repair activities in accordance with “The Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties;”
- Assist internal stakeholders in application of the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Places.
- Assist internal stakeholders in securing adequate funding for rehabilitation and maintenance of historic buildings and structures.
- Clarify management responsibilities between the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska.
- Develop appropriate procedures to ensure that all contractors generating undertakings on behalf of USAG-AK are directed to meet historic properties review requirements.
- Develop, improve and expand the awareness of historic resources and their preservation on the part of military and non-military personnel and the public.
- Provide opportunities for the CRM and CR staff to take part in continuing education.
- Use agreements to obtain technical assistance from appropriate parties, including Alaska Tribes and stakeholders, in managing historic properties on USAG-AK managed lands.
- Recognize the special expertise of Alaskan Tribes and the value of oral history in documenting the past.

5.3 Management Practices

5.3.1 Qualifications of Professionals

Pursuant to Section 112 of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) agency personnel or contractors responsible for historic properties analysis must meet qualifications standards established by the Office of Personnel Management in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. These are the “Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards,” defined in 36 CFR § 61. Historic properties

management activities discussed in this HPC must be conducted and/or supervised by individuals with qualifications that meet the standards for the appropriate discipline.

Historic properties management activities involving archaeological resources must be supervised by a cultural resources professional with the minimum qualifications as defined in 36 CFR § 61, i.e., a Master's degree in archaeology or anthropology; and (1) at least one year full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management; or (2) at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

Tribal elders and traditional knowledge holders identified by the Tribe *possess unique qualifications and* will assist historic properties management activities involving properties of traditional, religious and cultural significance.

A cultural resources professional with *at least* minimum qualifications for a historian, historic architect, or architectural historian as defined in 36 CFR § 61 must supervise historic properties management activities involving buildings and structures. For a historian this includes a Bachelor's degree in history or a closely related field; and (1) at least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or (2) substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history. For a historic architect they include a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture and one of the following: (1) At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or a closely related field; or (2) at least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects. This graduate study or experience will include detailed investigation of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects. For an architectural historian

1 qualifications include a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or a
2 closely related field and one of the following: (1) at least two years of full-time experience in research,
3 writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic
4 institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or (2) substantial
5 contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American
6 architectural history.

8 5.3.2 Programs

9 Historic properties under the stewardship of USAG-AK consist of archaeological sites; historic buildings,
10 structures and objects; and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. During the five-
11 year planning period, USAG-AK will implement the following programs to fulfill requirements to
12 inventory, evaluate, and preserve historic properties, based on availability of funds:

- 13 • archaeological reconnaissance survey of areas with high historic properties sensitivity and
14 significant training impacts;
15
- 16 • evaluate the eligibility of archaeological sites; historic buildings, structures and objects; and
17 properties of traditional religious and cultural significance for inclusion in the National Register
18 of Historic Places, as the need arises;
19
- 20 • develop a system to monitor maintenance and repair activities on historic buildings and
21 structures;
22
- 23 • when feasible preserve historically significant historic properties and mitigate appropriately in the
24 long-term public interest when adverse effects cannot be avoided;
25
- 26 • consult on Government-to-Government bases with Alaska Native Tribes;
27
- 28 • develop and implement a program for the efficient review of those training activities that may
29 affect significant historic properties;
30
- 31 • develop and implement a historic properties awareness program for military and non-military
32 personnel; and
33
- 34 • develop an interpretive program for public education.
35

36 5.3.3 Practices

37

1 Management practices that will be implemented during the five-year planning period include:
2

- 3 • Develop and update historic properties data layers for the GIS;
4
- 5 • Include a new GIS data layer for Traditional Native Place Names, to be documented through
6 literature and archival reviews, and oral histories. This work shall be accomplished cooperatively
7 with Tribes;
8
- 9 • Use U.S. Army Environmental Center's Layaway Economic Analysis computer program
10 obtained from the U.S. Army Environmental Center to document cost comparisons of demolition
11 with other potential use options;
12
- 13 • Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) projects will be planned to avoid historically
14 significant archaeological sites or areas of cultural sensitivity;
15
- 16 • Real Property will coordinate directly with the CRM with regard to management of historic
17 buildings and structures.
18
- 19 • All repair and other projects planned for historic buildings and structures will be staffed through
20 the CRM for review;
21
- 22 • Carry out maintenance, repair, new construction, and renovation of historic buildings and
23 structures in accordance with "The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Treatment of
24 Historic Properties" and "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic
25 Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes."
26
- 27 • Develop a system to monitor maintenance and repair activities on historic buildings and
28 structures.
29
- 30 • Coordinate consultation with Native Alaskan Tribal governments on a government to government
31 basis as required by Executive Order 13175;
32
- 33 • Coordinate identification, evaluation, and management of properties that have traditional
34 religious or cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes;

**6.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) FOR INSTALLATION
DECISION-MAKING**

The AAP defines this set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as those that “define the progressive steps which an installation shall take in its internal decision making process in order to manage its undertakings and their potential to affect historic properties.” The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) developed for Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright present a process for considering historic properties that is suitable for the Section 106 process, but that does not address the level of specificity and process needed for operation under the AAP. This section presents SOPs for installation decision making that define a step-by-step process for treating historic properties that should be generally applicable to USAG-AK. During the review and consultation process, these SOPs may need to be tailored specifically to each installation’s process.

The following nine SOPs define the steps in USAG-AK’s decision-making process:

- SOP 1. Identifying undertakings.
- SOP 2. Determining applicability of categorical exclusions and/or exemptions.
- SOP 3. Defining Areas of Potential Effect (APE).
- SOP 4. Insuring that historic properties within an APE are located and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility.
- SOP 5. Assessing the effects of undertakings on identified historic properties.
- SOP 6. Applying best management practices that avoid adverse effects and meet USAG-AK’s preservation goals.
- SOP 7. Reviewing alternatives for undertakings that have an adverse effect on historic properties and where best management practices cannot be applied.
- SOP 8. Treating or mitigating adverse effects when alternatives review fails to select a “no adverse impact” alternative.
- SOP 9. Documenting acceptable loss when treatment is not in the public interest or financially or otherwise feasible.

In order to complete the decision making process for a project, USAG-AK will follow these nine SOPs in order (see Figure 6), proceeding to the next only when CRM determines it is necessary and when the former step has been adequately completed. A Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) (Appendix 2) will be completed by USAG-AK Cultural Resources staff documenting how these SOPs were

1 applied to undertakings.

2

3 Additional SOPs that will prescribe the management of historic properties include those following the
4 initial nine decision-making SOPs:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---|
| 5 | SOP 10. | Reviewing and Monitoring |
| 6 | SOP 11. | Obtaining Technical Assistance |
| 7 | SOP 12. | Inadvertent Discoveries and Emergency Actions |
| 8 | SOP 13. | National Historic Landmarks |
| 9 | SOP 14. | Shared Public Data |
| 10 | SOP 15. | Curation of Artifacts |
| 11 | SOP 16. | Capacity Building for Native Alaskan Tribes |
| 12 | SOP 17. | Process for Tribal Participation and Consultation |

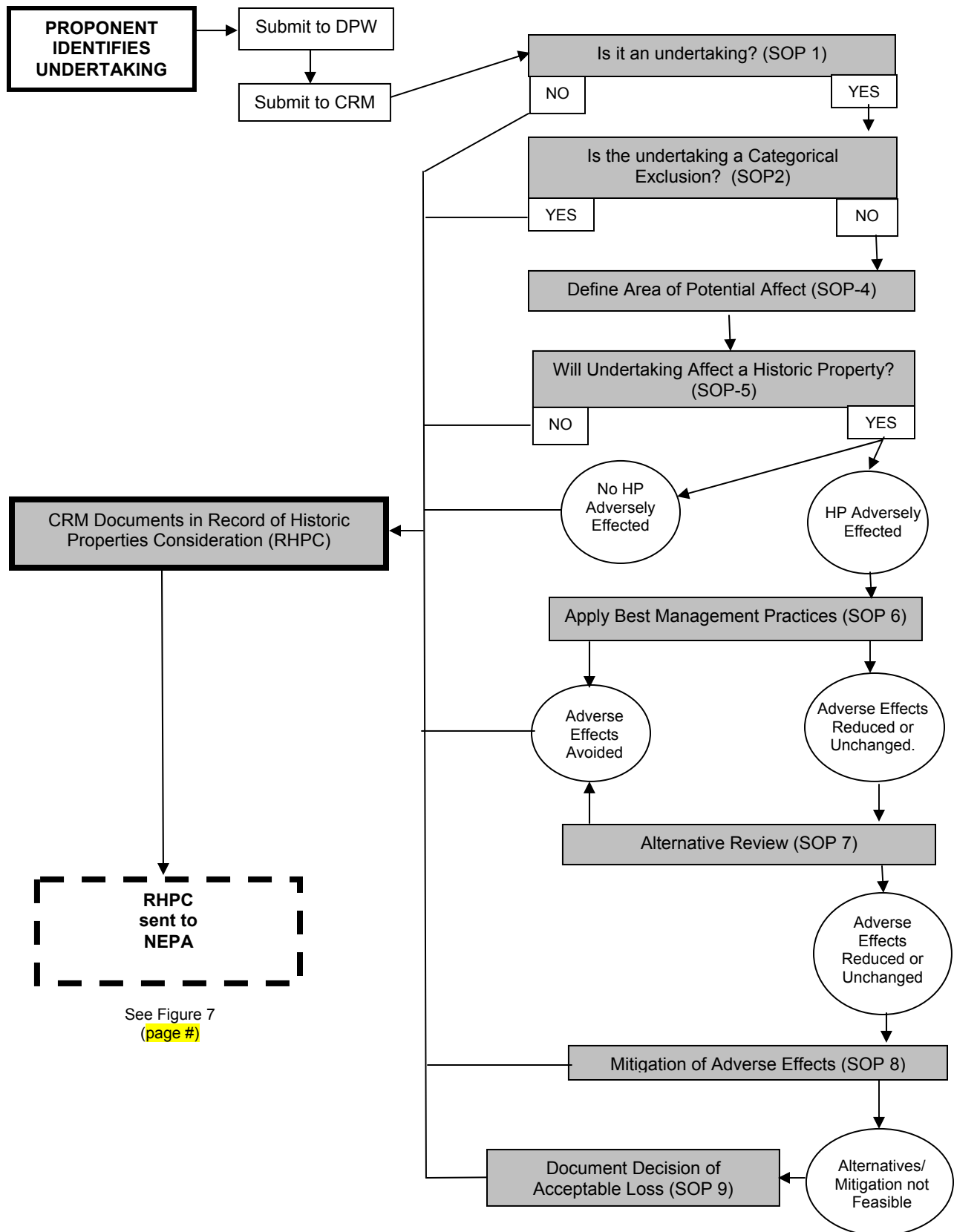


Figure 6. SOP Flow Chart

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 1: IDENTIFYING UNDERTAKINGS

An “undertaking” is defined under the AAP as “a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of the Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval.” The CRM shall evaluate projects to determine if they meet this definition.

USAG-AK undertakings may take the form of projects, work orders, contractor actions, permits, leases, and other activity as defined above. Undertakings may originate with DPW, infrastructure maintenance contractors, military construction (MILCON) project proponents, and other entities. If another Defense Department command or Federal agency is involved with USAG-AK in an undertaking, USAG-AK and the other agency may mutually agree that the other agency may be designated as the lead Federal agency. In such cases, undertakings will be reviewed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.

Tenant organizations must coordinate with USAG-AK to obtain up-to-date cultural resource information. Undertakings conducted by or for Army tenants with funding appropriated for the tenant organization are the responsibility of the tenant; likewise, compliance with this HPC with these undertakings is the responsibility of the tenant unless DPW has assumed that responsibility on their behalf.

SOP 1.1 Notification of Potential Undertakings

The CRM shall be notified of potential undertakings early in the planning process, whether or not they appear to impact historic properties. The majority of projects that have the potential to effect historic properties are generated either through work orders or military construction (MILCON) requests). Work orders tend to cover repair and maintenance needs under \$200,000. MILCON projects tend to be new projects or major repair/maintenance actions over \$200,000. Projects may also be generated by direct congressional appropriations for identified purposes.

Work orders are reviewed by the CRM as they are generated by proponents. Proponents of these shall provide the CRM with a description of the project or activity, site location, and point of contact. The CRM will prepare a Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) on each work order and it will become part of the Form 1391 file. Work orders do not become projects until after review and funding has been put towards it. Once a work order becomes an undertaking, it is subject to this HPC.

Proponents of MILCON project will coordinate with the CRM to review proposed actions to determine whether they constitute an undertaking. Proponent will provide the CRM with a description of the project or activity, potential site locations, schedule information or suspense dates and point of contacts. The CRM will assist the proponents in meeting requirements of this HPC.

SOP 1.2 Determining an Undertaking

The installation's CRM will use the information provided by the proponent actions to determine whether the project or activity qualifies as an undertaking, and if so, whether it has the potential to affect historic properties.

1. If the project does not qualify as an undertaking, the CRM will document this determination in the project files with an RHPC, which shall be retained for future program review, or

1
2
3

2. If the project qualifies as an undertaking, continue to SOP 2.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 2: EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

After a project, activity, or program has been determined to be an undertaking, the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) shall determine if the undertaking is one of the following categorical exclusions or exempted undertakings. However, only the CRM can determine if a proposed undertaking falls into one of these categories. All proposed undertakings will continue to be coordinated with the CRM, and undertakings determined to fall under categorical exclusions will be accounted for in the annual report (see Section 4.0 Exempted Undertakings).

SOP 2.1 Army-Wide Exempted Undertakings

There are Army-wide exemptions for undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety as presented in the AAP (see Section 4.1 Army-Wide Exempted Undertakings):

- In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance; or
- Disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units; or
- Emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants; or
- Military activities in existing designated surface danger zones (SDZs); SDZs are temporary in nature and only active during training activities. The exemption will apply to designated impact/dud areas, areas with unexploded ordnance. SDZs are exempted only when active.

Undertakings addressed through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14 of Section 106 regulations, a Program Comment, or a Memorandum of Agreement will be exempt. Presently there is one Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and one Program Comment in place. These are:

- Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing. The Program Comment provides a one-time, Army-wide NHPA compliance action for all Capehart and Wherry Era housing) for the following management actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and transfer, sale, or lease from

Federal ownership.

- Nationwide Programmatic Agreement addresses World War II temporary buildings. Provides for the demolition of World War II temporary buildings without further Section 106 consultation.

An Environmental Assessment has been released for public comment on a DoD wide Program Comment to address Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities and World War II and Cold War era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants. Once in place, this will remove approximately 85 properties on Fort Richardson and 60 properties on Fort Wainwright from further consideration under this HPC

SOP 2.2 Areas of USAG-AK that are Exempt from Archaeological and Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance Inventory

Some areas of USAG-AK will be exempted from archaeological and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance inventory requirements during the planning period, because of low site potential, or limited potential for mission impact.

- **Impact Areas:** Designated impact areas contain unexploded, anti-personnel ordnance and are off-limits to historic properties management. Such areas may contain historic properties significant to Tribes. These sites should be orally recorded for general documentation. There is no access into these areas.
- **Cantonment / Developed Areas:** The cantonment area is the central, developed portion of an installation. Fort Richardson's cantonment contains 568 buildings, covers 5,760 acres and includes most areas not part of training or impact areas (Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands, 1998). On Fort Richardson, the high level of disturbance from development means that most of the cantonment has negligible potential to contain archaeological sites that have integrity. However, isolated portions of the cantonment, notably near Ship Creek and northeast of Camp Carroll, remain relatively undisturbed and are suitable for survey. At Fort Wainwright, the area of the cantonment may contain archaeological remains related to earlier homesteads and is not excluded from survey. Coordination with the CRM will be needed to determine if cultural resource surveys are appropriate for proposed undertakings in cantonment areas. If archaeological material is uncovered during construction activities, SOP 12.3 Emergency Actions will be followed.

SOP 2.3 Contaminated Areas

Contaminated areas may be identified on USAG-AK managed lands. Hazmat, restoration and clean-up

project teams will need to coordinate with the CRM, in order to determine the need and efficacy of survey for proposed undertakings in contaminated areas. Some contaminated areas may be off limits to ground disturbing activities, including archaeological surveys. Contaminated areas, however, *that* do not pose an imminent threat and *undertakings in these areas* are not exempt from this HPC. This will be coordinated with the CRM.

SOP 2.4 Land Management Undertakings under the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans

The Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Forts Richardson and Wainwright identifies land management activities. *The CRM will review these activities and identify those that will have no effect on historic properties.*

- Maintenance work on existing features, such as roads, fire lanes, mowed areas, active disposal areas and manmade ditches, waterways, and ponds, when no new ground disturbance is proposed.
- The following natural resources management activities: planting and maintenance of wildlife food and shrub plots in previously disturbed areas, and prescribed burning of active rangeland;
- Removal and replacement, in kind, of plant materials when they pose an imminent hazard to people or structures.

SOP 2.5 Maintenance and Repair of Open Spaces

Routine maintenance and repair activities associated with open areas on the installations are unlikely to adversely affect historic properties; therefore these types of activities have been documented as categorical exclusions:

- Maintenance of existing grounds and landscaping. This includes pruning of shrubbery and trees.
- Minimal grading to direct water away from the bases of buildings.

- Paving and repair of streets and driveways with materials and finishes that match existing materials and finishes.
- Replacement and repair of sidewalks and curbing in existing locations with materials that match existing materials and finishes, installation techniques, profiles, color, dimensions, and texture.
- Repair and replacement of existing water, sewage, and heating lines in their present configuration and alignment without altering or damaging existing site features such as vegetation, lighting, sidewalks, steps, and building foundations.
- Repair and replacement of existing electric lines and poles in their present configuration, height and type.

SOP 2.6 Maintenance and Repair of Roofs

Routine maintenance and repair activities for the roofs of historic structures are unlikely to adversely affect historic properties; therefore these types of activities have been documented as categorical exclusions:

- Removing of ice build-up by methods that will not damage roofing or walls.
- Routine cleaning of gutters and downspouts.
- Installing new insulation in roof cavity or attic floor.
- Routine in-kind maintenance of flashing.
- Routine in-kind maintenance of roofing.
- Repair of roofs using in-kind material. Do not use tar roof patches on metal roofing.
- Painting of metal roofs to retain existing color, with a color identified in design standards, or to restore the historic color scheme.
- Replacing existing roofing in-kind or to match historic roofing material. Installing ice-and-water barrier material along the lower edges while replacing or repairing roofing.
- Placement of snow guards that are in keeping with the roof's design to prevent hazards from accumulated snow or ice.

SOP 2.7 Maintenance and Repair of Exterior Walls

Routine maintenance and repair activities for exterior walls are unlikely to adversely affect historic

properties; therefore these types of activities have been documented as categorical exclusions:

- Cleaning wall surfaces with standard garden hose water pressure and natural bristle brushes.
- Repair of existing foundation walls, footings, piers, and slabs to match existing materials, installation technique, profile, and finishes.
- Exterior painting provided that preparation techniques that follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards are employed to ensure that the new paint surface is compatible with the foundation, and that the original texture and color are matched.
- Replacement in-kind of existing siding.
- Match existing size, color, and texture of masonry when making repairs.

SOP 2.8 Maintenance and Repair of Exterior Windows

Windows are major elements in defining the architectural character of buildings. It is desirable to maintain historic windows and if necessary, replace in-kind. The following repair and maintenance activities are unlikely to adversely affect the historic properties; therefore, these types of activities have been documented as categorical exclusions:

- General maintenance to insure proper operation.
- Cleaning with standard garden hose pressure and appropriate detergents.
- Reglazing and caulking broken windowpanes in-kind.
- Replacing and refinishing in-kind window trim.
- Repair of existing window and door screen in-kind.
- Replacement of window sash with energy efficient sashes that match in material, style, size, and finish.

SOP 2.9 Maintenance and Repair of Exterior Doors, Porches, and Entrances

The following routine maintenance and repair activities are unlikely to adversely affect the historic properties; therefore, these types of activities have been documented as categorical exclusions:

- General maintenance to ensure continued life of historic doors, porches, and entrances.
- Repair of existing doors, porches, and entrances sympathetic to their architectural

1 character.

- 2
- 3 • Replacement of doors, porches, and entrances in-kind when repair is not feasible.
- 4

5 **SOP 2.10 Determination that Undertaking is an Exemption or Categorical Exclusion**

6

7 Following the determination as to whether *or not* an undertaking is an exemption or categorical exclusion,
8 the CRM shall either:

9

- 10 1. If an undertaking qualifies as an exemption or categorical exclusion, the project file (RHPC) will
11 indicate this qualification and no further action is required.
12
- 13 2. If an undertaking does not qualify as an exemption or categorical exclusion, continue with SOP 3.

**STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE 3: DEFINE THE AREA OF POTENTIAL
EFFECT (APE)**

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined at Section 1.5 of the AAP as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.”

The size of the APE is determined on a case-by-case basis by the CRM and includes in its calculation the scale and nature of the undertaking. Generally, the size of the APE will be commensurate with the size of the project, encompassing both potential direct and indirect effects. The APE for interior work on buildings that does not have the potential to affect exteriors will be only that building. Cumulative effects may also influence the final APE. Projects should also take visual impacts into account when determining the APE.

To determine the project APE:

- Categorize the undertaking (repair and maintenance, ground disturbing activity, etc.);
- Determine whether the effects typically associated with this category of undertaking are the expected effects for the project;
- Based on anticipated effect(s), determine where those effects might occur in relation to the project. The areas where effects might occur constitute the APE;
- Examine the APE to determine whether the proposed undertaking is likely to affect historic properties;
- Complete this process for all potential project locations;
- Include all APE definitions on a project map, including areas of direct and indirect effect;
- Determine whether the scope and/or nature of the undertaking might result in additional or other effects.

Upon determination of the APE, the Cultural Resources Manager shall document the findings on the

1 *RHPC and* proceed to SOP 4.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 4: IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING
CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The purpose of identification is to collect information about historic properties within an APE. After the resources in the APE are identified, they are evaluated for National Register eligibility. Not all resources will necessarily qualify for inclusion in the National Register. National Register eligibility is a threshold that affects subsequent management actions for the resources. Properties do not have to be formally listed in the National Register to meet this threshold.⁵

SOP 4.1 Identification

Identification studies typically include background research, field investigations, consultation, analysis, and documentation of findings. Prior to a project specific identification study, the CRM will conduct a pre-inventory analysis to determine whether additional investigation is necessary, and, if so, what type of inventory approach is appropriate.

SOP 4.1.1 Preliminary Analysis

The CRM will review the project area to establish whether the APE has been previously inventoried and to determine what types of historic properties are likely to be found in the APE. *Background research should be conducted in preparation for survey as appropriate to the project. Potential sources include, but are not limited to, installation files and maps; previous identification surveys; Bureau of Land Management files; Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRs) maps and files at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology; previously identified historic contexts for the region; and local histories. Information may also be available from local governments, Alaska Native organizations and Tribal governments, universities, and public and private groups and institutions.* Resources for this review may

⁵ Formal listing of properties in the NRHP is coordinated with the Army Historic Preservation Officer. Army Regulation 200-4, section 3-2, recognizes that eligible properties are managed the same way whether or not they are formally listed in the NRHP and states that formal listing efforts are not a program priority.

also include, but are not limited to:

- The inventory and maps of USAG-AK historic properties held on the GIS at Fort Richardson, including planning level surveys, building inventories, Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) data, maps of established historic districts and the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark, and maps of archaeological sites;
- Archaeological predictive models
- Any known properties of traditional religious and cultural *importance*

Based on this review, the CRM will assess the project as follows:

- If the area has been investigated previously, assess the quality of any collected data. If the area has not been investigated, or if it has been investigated, but data quality is poor or outdated, further identification efforts will be required.
- Determine the need for additional identification based on Planning Level Survey data, and/or predictive model results, and preliminary tribal consultation on potential properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. The CRM will determine whether the collective data provides a basis for decision-making without additional identification activities:
 - Documentation of a decision not to proceed with further identification activities shall be included in the RHPC and made part of the project file; and
 - The decision shall be documented in the annual report to the consulting parties; documentation shall include the basis for the decision.

If additional identification studies are required, the appropriate tasks may include background research, field investigation, tribal consultation, analysis, and report preparation. The persons conducting identification studies and other historic properties activities shall meet professional qualifications as described in Section 5.3.1.

SOP 4.1.2 Survey

In general, there are two types of surveys: the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey. The reconnaissance survey is a light inspection aimed at developing a general overview of an area's resources. The primary reason for a reconnaissance survey is to support background research in preparation for an

intensive survey. The objective of an intensive survey is to identify completely and precisely all properties in a specified area based on a specific research design. It involves background research and a thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties in an area. It should provide an inventory and necessary information to evaluate properties for the *National Register*. Methods for conducting historic and archaeological surveys differ. Standards and guidelines for each may be found in “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Identification” and in “Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning.”

As part of the research process, USAG-AK should periodically contact the NPS or U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) to determine whether any nationwide historic contexts have been developed that might apply to historic properties on USAG-AK installations. Similarly, the SHPO may have a statewide context against which the historic relevance of a resource can be weighed. USAG-AK has been proactive in developing historic contexts for resources on its installation that are specific to the history of the region and to the military in Alaska. This effort to address gaps in the literature for current and future reference should continue.

AHRS site forms will be completed and turned in the Office of History and Archaeology for each archaeological site identified and for each significant historic building. The AHRS is a database of all known historic and archaeological sites in Alaska, regardless of National Register eligibility.

SOP 4.1.2.1 Requirements for Archaeological Survey

A cultural resources professional with minimum qualifications as defined in 36 CFR § 61, i.e., a Master’s degree in archaeology or anthropology and at least two years of relevant experience, will supervise all archaeological surveys. The installation Cultural Resources Manager will provide general survey areas to the field archaeologist who will:

- **Determine final survey area:** Only areas with potential to contain significant archaeological sites in the project's APE will be surveyed. Areas that are already highly disturbed (e.g. improved areas, borrow pits, etc.) and areas inaccessible to military training or other USAG-AK undertakings (e.g. wetlands, steep slopes, etc.) will be excluded. Areas that have been previously surveyed will also be excluded if existing data is determined by the CRM to be sufficient for the proposed project.
- **Survey:** The archaeologist will be responsible for conducting surveys according to the NPS' Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archaeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements (1977) and the yearly USAG-AK research design. The archaeologist will complete *Alaska Heritage Resources Survey* (AHRS) entries for all identified sites. Whenever possible, the archaeologist will abide by a policy of no collection during survey, unless the archaeologist determines that extraordinary circumstances exist. Artifacts collected under those circumstances will be submitted to USAG-AK for curation in a federally certified museum. Submitted artifacts will be classified according to site and clearly labeled in accordance with the repository's guidelines.
- **Submit report:** A report (3 copies) will be submitted to USAG-AK including, but not limited to:
 - a description of survey methods,
 - a short description of sites identified including a determination of the need for further evaluation (in the case of sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) or lack thereof (in the case of sites ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places),
 - copies of completed AHRS forms,
 - a map of the survey area(s), and
 - a map of inventoried archaeological sites.
 - **GIS data layers:** Maps will be digitized and submitted to USAG-AK in a format compatible with ArcInfo/ArcView.
 - Information obtain from this report will be made part of RHPC and the project file.

SOP 4.1.2.2 Requirements for Surveys of Historic Buildings and Structures

A historic properties professional with minimum qualifications as defined in 36 CFR § 61 for historian, architectural historian, or historic architect will supervise building and structure surveys. Survey requirements will vary depending on the scope and character of the undertaking. In many cases existing inventories will be sufficient to identify historic buildings and structures in the APE as described in SOP 4.1.1. Building and structure surveys may be conducted as needed as part of ongoing planning level survey work as well as to provide information on resources in an APE that are not sufficiently

documented.

- **Determine appropriate survey requirements:** The CRM will determine whether in-house or external survey would be appropriate to the scope and time frame of the undertaking, and whether historic context material will need to be developed concurrently for the evaluation phase.
- **Survey:** Surveys should combine site inspections with background research. Background research may include literature reviews, archival research, interviews and consultation as appropriate. Documentary research should be thorough enough to provide for the evaluation of any resources identified. The use of interviews and oral histories is encouraged to provide additional information. Site inspections should include a minimum of a sketch site plan and digital photographs of setting and exterior elevation(s) for each resource identified.
- **Submit report:** A report will be submitted to the CRM including, but not limited to: description and map of survey area(s), documented historical narrative, architectural description using Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) level 4, or equivalent Historic American Engineer Record (HAER) if recording a structure, standards as guidance, photos of all resources identified, and list of sources consulted. It should also include the evaluation of significance discussed in SOP 4.2 below. Maps will be digitized and submitted in a format compatible with ArcInfo/ArcView. In cases of militarily sensitive properties, photos and maps may be subject to internal review and restriction.

If no historic resources are identified within the APE of a proposed project, the CRM will document the absence of resources and the means used to determine this absence in the project file and the project can proceed without further consideration of historic resources. *This finding will be documented in the RPHC and made part of the project file.*

If historic properties are identified in the APE, the CRM will determine if these are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *This finding will be documented in the RPHC and made part of the project file.* See SOP 4.2.

SOP 4.1.2.3 Specific Requirements for Inventories of Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

USAG-AK will consider Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance* in project planning.

In respect of confidentiality issues, USAG-AK will only collect that information necessary to consider

adverse affects in the planning process; this may or may not involve determining a site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Tribal consultation shall determine the level of identification effort that is merited. It should be noted that Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance may include natural settings and do not necessarily need to contain culturally modified objects/sites to be considered in the planning process.

USAG-AK will develop a GIS-based database for recording Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance. This will be accomplished in a manner sensitive to Tribal sovereignty, religious freedom, and confidentiality concerns. If necessary, database access may be restricted to specific staff. When USAG-AK undertakings are proposed, the CRM will check the project location against sites identified in the database. Consultation will be initiated when a project has the potential of affecting identified sites. For areas that have not been surveyed for Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance – consultation will be initiated.

Confidentiality

Tribes may determine that sharing information about a Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance is inappropriate. In such circumstances consideration of adverse affects in the planning process is still possible. Tribes may delineate a boundary around a significant site, which will be large enough to avoid inadvertent discovery of the property. The boundary demarcation will be represented in the GIS database. When Army undertakings within the boundary are proposed, consultation with appropriate Tribes will be initiated to discover whether the proposed project will affect the Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance. If the project will adversely affect the site, avoidance through project location modification will be explored. Where adverse affects cannot be avoided, consultation with Tribes shall determine appropriate mitigation measures.

SOP 4.2 Evaluation

Evaluation for eligibility is a judgment process based on established criteria and guidance developed by the National Register. The process relies on two key concepts: significance and integrity. Both of these thresholds must be met to establish National Register eligibility. Understanding the historic context of a property allows reasonable judgments to be made about those thresholds. Because significance and integrity are subjective concepts, the National Register has developed criteria for evaluation and definitions of integrity that this SOP must follow. These are provided in 36 CFR § 60.4 and summarized in Appendix 2. While the same National Register framework is used to evaluate historic resources, archaeological resources, and Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance*, evaluations will emphasize the aspects appropriate to the type of resource under consideration.

SOP 4.2.1 Procedures for Evaluation

The procedures to be followed by the CRM for evaluating a cultural resource of any type are as follows:

SOP 4.2.1.1 Categorize the Resource

The CRM shall determine if the cultural resource is an archaeological site, Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance, building, structure, object, district, or combination. If the property is a property of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance*, SOP 4.2.2 should be followed.

SOP 4.2.1.2 Establish the Historic Context of the Cultural Resource

- The CRM shall identify the theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological periods that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the cultural resource's significance; and
- The CRM shall determine how the theme(s) within the context may be significant to the history of the local area, the State or the nation. A theme is considered significant if scholarly research indicates that it is important in American or regional history; and
- The CRM shall determine if the cultural resource type is important in illustrating the historic context. Contexts may be represented by a single cultural resource type or by a variety of types; and
- The CRM shall determine how the cultural resource illustrates the historic context through

specific historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential;
and

- The CRM shall determine whether the cultural resource possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.

SOP 4.2.1.3 Determine Whether the Cultural Resource is Significant under the National Register's Criteria

The CRM shall apply the following National Register criteria for evaluation of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. If the cultural resource meets one or more of these criteria and retains integrity, the CRM shall proceed to SOP 4.2.1.4. If the resource does not meet any of the criteria or does not retain integrity, the CRM shall determine that the resource is not eligible for the National Register; this determination will be stated in project file. In that case, no further action is required under SOPs 1-9 of this HPC. Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) are subject to review through NEPA process and the USAG-AK Annual Report. See SOP 10. Findings will be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation:

“Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack

individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

- Criterion A: Event. Under this criterion, a cultural resource must be associated with one or more events important in the historic context. To establish significance under this criterion:

- Determine the nature and origin of the cultural resource; and
- Identify the significant historic context with which it is associated, and
- Evaluate the historic contexts
- Evaluate the resource’s history to determine whether it is associated with the historic context in any important way.

- Criterion B: Person. This criterion applies to historic properties associated with individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national context. The cultural resource must illustrate the person's achievement. To determine a cultural resource’s significance under this criterion:

- Determine the importance of the individual; and
- Ascertain the length and nature of the person's association with the resource and determine if there are other historic properties associated with the individual that more appropriately represent that person’s contributions

- Criterion C: Design/Construction. This criterion applies to historic properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. The historic property, to qualify, must:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or
- Represent the work of a master; or
- Possess high artistic value; or
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

- Criterion D: Information Potential. Historic properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory (pre-contact) or history (post-contact).

SOP 4.2.1.4 Determine if the Historic Property Represents a Type Usually Excluded from the National Register, and if so, Meets any of the Criteria Considerations

Some kinds of properties are normally excluded from National Register eligibility. These include religious *built* properties, properties that have been moved, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries

reconstructed properties and properties less than fifty years old. However, exceptions can be made for these kinds of properties if they meet one of the standard criteria in 4.2.1.3 above and fall under one of the seven special Criteria Considerations listed in Appendix 3. Before examining the Criteria Considerations, the CRM shall determine if the historic property meets one or more of the four National Register Criteria for Evaluation (SOP 4.2.1.3) and retains integrity and document the finding in the RHPC and made part of the project file.

- If the historic property meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation and has integrity, determine if the historic property is of a type that is usually excluded from the National Register. If it does not meet one of these types, proceed to SOP 4.2.1.5; or
- If the historic property is a type cited in the Criteria Considerations, the CRM must determine if the historic property meets the special requirements stipulated for that type in the Criteria Considerations. If so, the CRM shall proceed to SOP 4.2.1.5. If the historic property does not meet the requirements, the CRM shall determine that the historic property is not eligible for the National Register and document that determination in project file. No further action is required under SOPs 1-9 of this HPC.

SOP 4.2.1.5 Evaluate the Cultural Resource's Integrity

In addition to significance, a cultural resource must possess integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Integrity is the ability of the resource to convey its significance; to reveal to the viewer the reason for its inclusion in the National Register. Integrity is a subjective quality, but must be judged based on how the cultural resource's physical features relate to its significance. Seven aspects are used to define integrity. Some, if not all, should be present for the resource to retain its historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These concepts are defined in more detail in Appendix 3. The CRM shall assess integrity as follows:

- The CRM will define the essential physical features that must be present for a cultural resource to represent its significance. Although not all the historic physical features need to be present, those that convey its historic identity are necessary, including those that define why and when the resource was significant. Under Criteria A and B, the resource must retain those features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).

Under Criterion C, the resource must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. Under Criterion D, integrity depends on the data requirements defined in the research design. The significant data contained in the historic resource must remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected important information under appropriate methodologies; and

- The CRM will determine whether the essential physical features are enough to convey significance.
- The CRM will determine whether the cultural resource needs to be compared with similar properties (historic and non-historic). A comparison may help determine what physical features are essential to historic properties of that type; and
- The CRM will determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the cultural resource being evaluated and if they are present. For Criterion A and B, the presence of all seven aspects of integrity are the ideal, however integrity of design and workmanship may not be as important or relevant. Under Criterion C, a cultural resource must have integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Location and setting are important for those whose design is a reflection of their immediate environment. For Criterion D, settings will be included under criterion D for evaluating sites. Riverine, lake, bluff, or ridge top settings are very important to the analysis of prehistoric and historic sites, especially as a factor in determining site patterns.

If the CRM determines that a cultural resource meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation, integrity must be evaluated. If, upon evaluation, the CRM determines that the resource retains integrity, the resource shall be determined eligible for the National Register and the CRM shall document finding in the RHPC and continue with SOP 5. If the CRM determines that the resource does not retain integrity, the CRM will determine that the resource is not eligible for the National Register. This determination shall be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file. No further action is required under SOPs 1-9 of this HPC.

SOP 4.2.2 Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register for Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

As discussed previously, it may not be necessary or appropriate to specifically identify and evaluate all Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance for inclusion in the National Register. However, when this is determined to be an appropriate measure, the following guidelines will be applied:

The identification, evaluation, and management of Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance* require Tribal consultation and participation.

A Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance* is defined in National Register Bulletin 38 as a site “eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.” Besides meeting these requirements, Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural *Importance* must also meet one or more of the four *National Register* Criteria for Eligibility (See SOP 4.2.1.3) and retain integrity (See SOP 4.2.1.5). The statement of significance describing why a site is eligible will be based on traditional knowledge, literature reviews and archival records. Integrity is best determined by the Tribe recognizing the site’s significance.

SOP 4.2.3 Determination of Eligibility Dispute Resolution

If the SHPO does not agree with USAG-AK’s finding of eligibility within the 15 day review period (see SOP 10.1.1.2) and USAG-AK and the SHPO is unable to reach concurrence, the determination of eligibility will be forwarded on to the Keeper for a final determination.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 5: ASSESSING EFFECTS

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides for the consideration of the effect of a project on historic properties. If the CRM determines that historic properties are present within a project APE, it must be determined if the undertaking will affect those properties. Effect is defined as an alteration to the characteristics of a cultural resource that qualify it for listing in or eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the evaluation of effect, the CRM will make one of the following determinations:

SOP 5.1 No Historic Properties Affected

If the CRM finds that there are no historic properties present or that there are historic properties present but the undertaking will not alter the characteristics of the resource that qualify it for eligibility for the National Register, then the CRM will determine that there will be no historic properties affected. This determination will be documented in a RHPC and made part of the project file as well as in the NEPA documentations. No further action is required under SOPs 1- 9 of this HPC.

SOP 5.2 Historic Properties Affected

If the CRM finds that there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall determine if these effects are adverse.

SOP 5.2.1 Finding of No Adverse Effect

This determination is made when there may be an effect, but the effect will not be harmful to those characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This

finding will be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file as well as in the NEPA documentation. No further action is required under SOPs 1- 9 of this HPC.

SOP 5.2.2 Finding of Adverse Effect

This determination is made when there may be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of the characteristics that qualify the property for the National Register of Historic Places.

36 CFR § 800.5(1): An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a cultural resource, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

36 CFR § 800.5(2): Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

“(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Native Alaskan tribe

1 and

2
3 (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and
4 legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's
5 historic significance."
6

7 When the CRM makes a finding of adverse effect, the finding will be documented in the RHPC and
8 the procedures set forth in SOPs 6-9 shall be followed.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 6: APPLYING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides for the consideration and application of historic preservation management with emphasis on avoiding adverse effects and meeting identified HPC preservation goals. When the CRM determines that a project will adversely effect historic properties in accordance with SOP 5 above, the best management practices in this SOP should be applied to avoid or reduce those effects. This requires consideration of alternatives. In addition, all best management practices will be documented through the RHPC and placed in the project file for specific projects.

SOP 6.1 Archaeological Sites

- See SOP 7.1 (planning, avoidance, protection, and monitoring)
- when possible, undertakings will be planned utilizing several potential locations so that conflicts with significant sites can be avoided without project delay; and/or
- when proposed undertakings are determined to have a potential effect on sites, USAG-AK will, to the extent feasible, avoid the adverse effect by modifying the project design or project location so that the site is not impacted; and/or
- archaeological sites that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or are unevaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be monitored (i.e. physically visited) at least once every five years to document their condition. Any vandalism or looting noted during monitoring visits will be recorded and reported to the conservation law enforcement officers for investigation under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Any damage caused by military activities will be recorded and reported to the responsible official so that the area can be avoided in the future or appropriate mitigation of the site can be planned for. An archaeological damage assessment report will be completed for sites that have been looted, vandalized or impacted by military activities. The Bureau of Land Management will be informed regarding sites that are experiencing degradation of its physical condition as a result of natural erosion. The results of any monitoring activities will be published in the annual report. Additionally, the results of any ARPA investigations will be published in the annual report following the conclusion of investigations. ARPA investigations shall follow those prescribed in the ICRMP.

SOP 6.2 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

- See SOP 7.1 (planning, avoidance, protection, and monitoring)
- when possible, projects will be planned utilizing several potential locations so that conflicts with properties of traditional religious and cultural importance can be avoided without project delay; and/or
- when proposed undertakings are determined to have a potential effect on properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, USAG-AK will, to the extent feasible, avoid the adverse effect by modifying the project design or project location so that the property is not impacted; and/or
- Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or are unevaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be monitored (i.e. physically visited) at least once every five years to document their physical condition. Any vandalism or looting noted during monitoring visits will be recorded and reported to the conservation law enforcement officers for investigation under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Any damage caused by military activities will be recorded and reported to the responsible official so that the area can be avoided or appropriate mitigation can be planned for. The Bureau of Land Management will be informed regarding sites that are experiencing degradation of its physical condition as a result of natural erosion. The results of any monitoring activities will be published in the annual report. Additionally, the results of any ARPA investigations will be published in the annual report following the conclusion of investigations. ARPA investigations shall follow those prescribed in the ICRMP.

SOP 6.3 Historic Buildings, Structures, and Objects

- all preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration will, to the extent feasible, follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
- as a matter of policy and subject to availability of funds, USAG-AK will attempt to adapt historic buildings and structures for reuse rather than demolishing or mothballing;
- the CRM or the designee will inspect historic buildings for maintenance problems and signs of deterioration. Findings will be reported in the annual report and to the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

SOP 6.4 Historic Districts

As of 2003, Fort Richardson has identified two historic districts, the 1995 National Register-listed Site Summit Historic District and the Fort Richardson Cold War Historic District in the cantonment, which was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register in 2003. Fort Wainwright has identified four archaeological districts, Blair Lakes, Clear Creek Buttes, Wood River Buttes and Donnelly Ridge

Archaeological District as eligible for listing in the *National Register*. Fort Wainwright Main Post contains the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark (NHL) and the Ladd Air Force Base Historic District. Ladd Field NHL was designated in 1984. Ladd Air Force Base Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the *National Register* in 2001. These represent the status of eligible districts at the time of the preparation of this HPC and these are subject to change over time. The CRM should be consulted for updates.

Best Management Practices for the archaeological districts include:

- See SOP 7.1 (planning, avoidance, protection, and monitoring)
- when possible, projects will be planned to avoid the archaeological districts; and/or
- when proposed undertakings are determined to have a potential effect on archaeological districts, USAG-AK will, to the extent feasible, avoid the adverse effect by modifying the project design or project location so that the district is not impacted; and/or
- archaeological districts determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register or listed in the National Register will be monitored (i.e. physically visited) at least once every five years, to document their condition. Any vandalism or looting noted during monitoring visits will be recorded and reported to the conservation law enforcement officers for investigation under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Any damage caused by military activities will be recorded and reported to the responsible official so that the area can be avoided or appropriate mitigation may be planned for. The Bureau of Land Management will be informed of any archaeological district that is experiencing degradation as a result of natural erosion. The results of any monitoring activities will be published in the annual report. Additionally, the results of any ARPA investigations will be published in the annual report following the conclusion of investigations. ARPA investigations shall follow those prescribed in the ICRMP.

Best Management Practices for built resource districts include:

- all preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration will, to the extent feasible, follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
- as a matter of policy and subject to availability of funds, USAG-AK will attempt to adapt historic buildings and structures for reuse rather than demolishing or mothballing;
- the CRM or the designee will inspect historic buildings for maintenance problems and signs of deterioration. Findings will be reported in the annual report and to the DPW.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 7: ALTERNATIVES REVIEW

While USAG-AK will attempt to avoid or minimize adverse effects through best management practices, there are times when best management practices are not feasible or an undertaking cannot avoid adversely affecting a cultural resource. In this case, a thorough review of alternatives by the CRM in coordination with the project's proponent will take place prior to the application of any measures to mitigate adverse effects. This SOP addresses the first step leading to mitigation—consideration of what undertaking alternatives may exist to avoid adversely affecting a historic resource, while SOP 8 addresses mitigation.

If it is determined that an activity will have an adverse effect on historic properties, USAG-AK will conduct a further review of project alternatives in an effort to find a feasible alternative that would avoid the impacts. When the cultural resource is an historic building or structure, and the project involves demolition, the evaluation of alternatives for the historic property will include the calculation of the cost of alternatives. The Historic Properties Manager will document these findings in the RHPC and make part of the project file.

SOP 7.1 Archaeological Sites and Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

For projects that may affect archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance, USAG-AK will consider the following alternatives:

- **Planning:** A planning meeting will be coordinated with designated tribal members to discuss projects that impact archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. The meeting will focus on how sites will be avoided, protected, mitigation, and/or monitored.
- **Avoidance:** In many instances, projects proposed for areas containing archaeological sites and/or properties of traditional religious and cultural significance that are eligible or potentially eligible for the *National Register* can be changed to avoid impacts. Avoidance is most easily arranged during planning stages when an area is being chosen for a project. Siting of projects in areas not

containing significant resources can often be achieved with little adjustment or delay in the planning process. Even large-scale projects, such as building and road construction, can often be planned to avoid archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas.

- **Protection:** Sometimes undertakings cannot be planned to avoid areas containing archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. In these instances, it is often possible to protect sites from adverse impacts by physically placing them off-limits. Barriers, markers, signs, and fencing may be used to protect sites from adverse effects will include an educational panel and legal implications for disturbing the site. Physical obstructions, combined with verbal instruction and/or special contractual obligations, are usually sufficient to protect sites from activities and inadvertent damage. The marking-off of areas, however, has the disadvantage of potentially alerting the public to the presence of significant resources. If protection is only necessary during construction activities, and future use of the project area will not include any impacts to the eligible or listed property, archaeological monitoring during construction may be appropriate. The archaeological monitor would be in place to ensure that no inadvertent damage was inflicted to a property during construction activities and would also be available for unanticipated discoveries.

In cases involving large archaeological sites, it may be possible to protect only a portion of the site. The area chosen for protection must either be a “valid sample” representative of the site or if possible, a definable area upon which the site’s significance rests. Given these conditions, a portion of the site may be placed “off-limits” through the use of barriers, markers or other such measures designed not to bring attention to the archaeological site.

When protection in the form of an “off-limits” designation for a site is not possible, capping the site may be considered for implementation. Depth of capping will be 36” when the site is within 2000 meters of a firing point, 24” between 2000 and 4000 meters of a firing point and 12” beyond 4000 meters. The capping soil is not to contain archaeological or cultural remains and placed over a layer of geofabric placed over the site. The cap is to be vegetated with grasses/shrubs to match surrounding vegetation. Although access to the site would be hindered, its contents are sealed for examination at a later date. Capping of archaeological sites may be viewed as an adverse effect. Sufficient investigations must have previously taken place to determine site characteristics, including dating (if possible), definition of site boundaries, site significance, etc. The site must be mapped; including any previously tested areas and the elevation of the modern ground surface. Off-site datums will be established. The pre-burial soil chemistry, moisture content, and stratigraphy should also be documented prior to capping as a baseline for assessing the effects of the protective measure and for future research at the site. Capping will not be permitted if a site will be buried under a permanent road or under a building or structure. Surface sites will not be capped due to the disturbance that would be caused by placement of a geofabric and fill. Once in place, caps will be monitored yearly and additional fill will be placed when necessary.

Protection options should to be discussed and coordinated with federally recognized tribes that have an interest in the area. Plans may be arranged ahead of time for known situations and conditions and even for specific sites.

- **Monitoring:** Physical protection of an archaeological site or property of traditional religious and cultural significance requires periodic monitoring to assess the effectiveness of implementation. Any measure being implemented to protect such sites would need to be monitored on a continual

basis to ensure the protective measure is effective. If it is suspected that written or verbal instruction is being ignored, or that markers or barriers placed around the site are insufficient, other strategies will be explored and implemented to ensure protection. Periodic monitoring and tours of certain sites would include interested tribes. Such monitoring would be scheduled in advance, and may occur on an annual basis.

SOP 7.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

For projects that may affect historic buildings and structures, USAG-AK will consider the following alternatives:

- **Avoidance:** This project alternative provides for avoidance of adverse impacts altogether. This is accomplished by not proceeding with the project or that part of the project that will have the impact, or by relocating a project or features of a project to avoid impacts to historic properties.
- **Minimize Impact:** Minimize the unavoidable adverse impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation. This alternative seeks to limit construction impacts to temporarily protect a resource until permanent treatments can be applied, and/or to control the impacts through monitoring and oversight.
- **Preserve, Rehabilitate or Restore the Affected Environment:** This alternative allows for project redesign when involving historic properties, so that the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are applied.
- **Monitoring During the Project:** Any preservation, maintenance or other measures implemented to minimize the effects of an undertaking on a historic building or structure will require ongoing monitoring to ensure the measures are effective. If it is observed that measures originally outlined are insufficient or not effective, or other unforeseen impacts occur, additional preservation alternatives will need to be explored.
- **Adaptive Reuse:** Historic buildings and structures that are no longer needed or suitable for their original use will, to the extent feasible, will be considered for an alternative use that would support other installation missions.
- **Ongoing Preservation and Maintenance:** Reduce or eliminate the cumulative impact of an undertaking through preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. Examples include securing historic buildings and structures from exposure to weather and protection of sites from disturbance and erosion.
- **Mothballing:** This alternative provides for sealing a historic building or structure from the elements to temporarily protect it from the weather and secure it from vandalism. These following procedures for properly mothballing a building or structure are based on the NPS *Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings*:
 - document the architectural and historical significance of the building or structure;

1 and
2

- 3 • prepare a condition assessment of the building or structure; and
- 4
- 5 • structurally stabilize the building or structure, based on a professional condition
- 6 assessment; and
- 7
- 8 • exterminate or control pests; and
- 9
- 10 • protect the exterior from moisture penetration; and
- 11
- 12 • secure the building or structure and its component features to reduce vandalism or
- 13 break-ins; and
- 14
- 15 • provide adequate ventilation to the interior; and
- 16
- 17 • secure or modify utilities and mechanical systems; and
- 18
- 19 • develop and implement a maintenance and monitoring plan for protection.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 8: TREATMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

If adverse affects cannot be avoided, treatment of adverse effects will be handled through the development of standardized treatments for most mitigation. These standardized treatments should satisfy USAG-AK's needs for most mitigation projects, except perhaps for those very complex projects or extremely significant historic properties, such as the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark, where specialized measures may be needed. The following considerations are presented for the mitigation of archaeological sites, properties of traditional religious and cultural significance, historic buildings, structures, and historic districts. *Consideration and application of mitigation measures will be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file.*

SOP 8.1 Mitigations Measures for Archaeological Sites

Mitigation for archaeological sites has traditionally focused around data recovery or excavation of the site, in order to record and preserve the information and material contained in the site prior to the occurrence of impacts. However, excavation and data recovery is not the only mitigation alternative for archaeological sites. *Other possible mitigation strategies include any one or combination of the following:*

- *Total* avoidance of the site
- *Capping of the site*
- *Partial excavation of the site and protection of the remainder through* the use of barriers, fences or other protective measures, including encapsulation with a layer of protective soil or other matrix
- public interpretation
- *mitigation at a different archaeological site than the one to be impacted*
- *sampling the universe of eligible site that will be impacted and which need to be mitigated (for large scale projects) and protection of the remainder*

- or a combination of these or other mitigation measures may also be explored

It is the goal of U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska to mitigate the National Register eligible archaeological sites that will be adversely affected by a project, when avoidance is not an option. It is also recognized that it may not be possible to always meet this goal. Therefore, a variety of mitigation measures are presented in order to assist in the mitigation process.

If only a portion of a site will be impacted, partial excavation, in combination with other protective measures as presented in SOP 7.1 may be appropriate. Mitigation in the form of public interpretation may be used as a sole mitigation measure in some circumstances, or in combination with other mitigation measures. Mitigation at a site other than the one to be impacted by a particular project may also be a viable alternative, in certain situations.

Mitigation in the form of data recovery is implemented as a last resort when an archaeological site, or a portion of a site, cannot be avoided or physically protected from undertakings. Data recovery consists of excavation and documentation, analysis, and reporting. Requirements for documentation are set forth in NPS' *Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archaeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements* (1977) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines: Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, 1983).

Artifacts recovered during excavation must be curated in accordance with standards established by the Secretary of the Interior and per SOP 15. Products produced as a result of mitigation will be made available to the signatories of this HPC and the general public through USAG-AK's web page (www.usarak.army.mil) and on request. Products provided for the general public will be void of information that identifies site locations. These products will also be produced in a public form versus

peer review level.

SOP 8.1.1 Development of Educational Materials and Interpretation

When used for mitigation, educational materials, interpretation, and public outreach efforts should meet the following minimum guidelines.

- Be accessible to multiple audiences
- Demonstrate relevance to soldiers and dependents as the first-line installation caretakers
- Be developed in partnership with community and tribal organizations
- Have mechanisms for feedback, and an identifiable and consistent point of contact
- Be reasonably durable and not ephemeral (though ephemeral products, such as a public display of artifact collections, may be included as part of the final mitigation package).

All educational materials and public outreach efforts are to be coordinated with the appropriate installation Public Affairs Office.

SOP 8.2 Mitigation Measures for Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

USAG-AK acknowledges that the affected groups (such as tribes) are the experts as to the type and extent of adverse effect a particular activity may have on a property of traditional religious and cultural significance. Therefore, if the property needing mitigation is one of traditional religious and cultural significance and is eligible for the National Register, USAG-AK will consult with the appropriate parties to identify suitable mitigation measures. USAG-AK will provide protection of and appropriate level of access to Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance consistent to EO 13007: Sacred Sites.

SOP 8.3 Mitigation Measures for Historic Buildings and Structures

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, Federal agencies may be required to mitigate adverse effects to historic properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register. When the historic properties are buildings, structures, or objects, and the undertaking consists of demolition or substantial alteration, mitigation may take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation as general guidance. Other mitigation measures may include, salvage, educational materials, interpretation, relocation, etc.

SOP 8.3.1 Architectural Documentation

Documentation of historic buildings, structures, or objects, as set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: Historic American Building Surveys/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Standards, is comprised of several products, including measured drawings, large format photographs and written data. Each of the products must conform to four standards regarding their content, quality, materials, and preservation. Within each standard, there are varying levels of documentation, each applicable to the nature and significance of the historic property as well as to the reason for documentation. HABS documentation may be conducted on four levels:

- **Level I Documentation:** Level I is the most in-depth and labor intensive. It includes a full set of field-measured drawings along with maps, black and white photos of interior and exterior, written historical and descriptive accounts, evaluation of significance, and a list of sources.
- **Level II Documentation:** Level II differs from Level I in using original drawings not measured in the field. Accompanying materials are the same as those required for Level I.
- **Level III Documentation:** Level III documentation involves a sketch site plan and black and white photos of the interior and exterior. It includes a description of history and evaluation of significance.
- **Level IV Documentation:** Level IV documentation is the least intensive and includes a sketch site plan and black and white photographs. A short narrative description and evaluation are also given.

HABS Level IV or III documentation is generally used for inventories, while HABS Level I and II documentation is often reserved for mitigation. Typically, mitigation projects for nationally significant buildings, structures, or objects *such as* the Ladd Field NHL *require Level I documentation*. Because of the precise and professional nature of HABS/HAER documentation, a qualified professional must carry out all such documentation. The individual(s) must meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* (1983) and the *Proposed Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications* (1997) for Architectural Historian, Architect, or Historic Architect. The CRM will determine the level of documentation commensurate with the significance of the historic property in question. The documentation will follow the guidance of the HABS/HAER standards. *Architectural documentation will be provided to the SHPO office and will be managed at Fort Richardson*. Architectural documentation of historic properties subject to demolition will include:

- Ladd Field NHL – Architectural recordation of buildings that contribute to the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark will be documented to HABS Level I Standards if mitigation is required.
- Buildings/Structures determined eligible for listing in the National Register (such as the Ladd Air Force Base Historic District) – architectural recordation will consist of “as-built” drawings (Mylar copies), 35mm black and white photographs of general setting of building, exterior elevations of the building and all architectural elements that defines the building’s architecture; and development of an architectural recordation form following HABS Level II Standards as general guidance.
- USAG-AK will retain prepared documents and maintain a permanent record of what has been performed. Mitigation records will be made available upon request.

In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, if a number of properties representing one aspect of a historic context have been recorded or preserved, treatment of additional members of that property type may receive lower priority than treatment of a property type for which no examples have yet been recorded or preserved. This approach ensures that the focus of recording or preserving all elements of the historic context is retained, rather than limiting activities to preserving properties representing only some aspects of the context.

SOP 8.3.2 Development of Educational Materials and Interpretation

When used for mitigation, educational materials, interpretation, and public outreach efforts should meet the following minimum guidelines.

- Be accessible to multiple audiences
- Demonstrate relevance to soldiers and dependents as the first-line installation caretakers
- Be developed in partnership with community and tribal organizations
- Have mechanisms for feedback, and an identifiable and consistent POC
- Products should be reasonably durable and not ephemeral

All educational materials and public outreach efforts are to be coordinated with the appropriate installation Public Affairs Office.

SOP 8.4 Mitigation Measures for Historic Districts

SOP 8.4.1 Mitigation Measures for Historic Districts

There are two possible circumstances that could require mitigation measures for a historic district rather than mitigation of specific contributing buildings (described under SOP 8.3). These could occur when impacts from undertakings would substantially alter the integrity of the historic district as an entity eligible for listing in the National Register. The first circumstance might occur when an undertaking adversely impacts a portion of a historic district, causing the boundary of the district to change. The second type might occur when the undertaking adversely impacts the entire district, causing it to lose its National Register eligibility. Undertakings which have low to moderate potential impacts to eligible historic districts would be handled under the EA process and specific mitigation developed during public comment. Undertakings that could have significant potential impacts to eligible historic districts may require development of an EIS, with mitigation developed during public comment.

SOP 8.4.1 Mitigation Measures for Archaeological Districts

There are two possible circumstances that could require mitigation measures for an archaeological district rather than mitigation of specific contributing sites (described under SOP 8.1). These could occur when 1) impacts from undertakings would substantially alter the integrity of the archaeological district as an entity eligible for listing in the National Register or 2) adversely impact the entire district. Mitigation measures will follow combinations of those identified in SOP 8.1.

SOP 8.4.2 Mitigation Measures for National Historic Landmarks

Undertakings that could directly and adversely affect the eligibility of the *NHL* as an entity trigger *EISs* under NEPA. The CRM in coordination with the *NPS* make determinations of the impact to the eligibility of *NHLs*. The EIS process would include public input as well as direct comment by the *ACHP*.
See SOP 13.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 9: DOCUMENTING ACCEPTABLE LOSS

The applicability of this SOP to USAG-AK's decision-making process is conditioned by fulfillment of SOPs 1-7. Unless these previous SOPs have been met, documenting acceptable loss cannot be undertaken. Prior to implementing SOP 9, USAG-AK must document why SOP 8 cannot be achieved. Use of this SOP by USAG-AK should be rare, as other mechanisms for compliance with Section 106 under the AAP process will reduce the need to make acceptable loss determinations. A cost associated with mitigation is not a justification for use of SOP 9.

The Garrison Commander will make acceptable loss determinations, after consulting with the CRM. These determinations will be based on weighing the need to mitigate a historic property, which will be adversely affected by an installation undertaking, against public interest decisions and financial considerations. The following examples may be applicable under this SOP:

Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance: avoidance of impacts altogether and protective measures are among the preferable mitigation measures for properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. Mitigation measures for properties of this type, which are significant to an Alaska Native tribe, must take into consideration the expertise and wishes of the tribe. There may be cases where a tribe, understanding the need for a particular installation undertaking and the adverse effects that will result, may decide that mitigation measures should not be undertaken out of respect for their values. In these cases, Garrison Commanders, may make a decision to forego undertaking standard mitigation measures for this property.

Historic Buildings: avoidance of impacts altogether, renovation and reuse, and leasing or transfer are among the preferable mitigation measures for historic buildings. If these measures cannot be done and it becomes necessary to demolish a historic building, mitigation usually involves recordation through some

level of HABS/HAER documentation. For Army properties that have been constructed under standardized plans, it may not be in the public interest to expend Federal funds to further document a property type that has been adequately documented in the past. In these cases, garrison commanders may make a determination that no mitigation measures be undertaken to treat adverse effects to a historic building scheduled to be demolished.

Archeological Sites: Archeological data recovery is expensive, time consuming, and difficult to undertake and should only be done when there is adequate justification to do so. Justification to conduct archeological data recover is typically found in a research design or data recovery plan related to a specific archeological site. Data recovery at archeological sites should focus on gaining new information that will be useful to further understanding of past cultures, both for the public as well as archaeologists, and to capture the significance of the property per its eligibility determination. This may include gathering information that can be used to verify or disprove current hypotheses regarding prehistory or history. It is the responsibility of archeologists to adequately document the need for data recovery based on information collected to make a determination that the site is eligible for listing in the NATIONAL REGISTER. Without adequate justification of the need to conduct archeological data recovery, garrison commanders may make a determination that it is not in the public interest to expend Federal funds for these efforts.

After reviewing all project information and the decisions made in carrying out SOPs 1-8, the CRM will make a recommendation to the Garrison Commander on the need to proceed with documenting acceptable loss. If the Garrison Commander agrees with the recommendations of the CRM, the CRM will assemble a documentation package to be forwarded to those consulting parties who, through previous consultation, have expressed an interest in the type of property under consideration, and to the ACHP. This documentation package will include:

- A letter from the Garrison Commander stating the intent to document acceptable loss,

- A discussion of how USAG-AK applied the procedures in SOPs 1-7, and the outcome of each of these steps, and
- A rationale as to why treatment of adverse effects should not be considered.

The Garrison Commander will allow 30 days for consulting parties and the ACHP on Historic Preservation to submit comments on the documentation. At the close of the review period, the Garrison Commander, in consultation with the CRM will consider these comments in making a final determination on the project. Prior to implementing the undertaking, the Garrison Commander will notify the consulting parties and the ACHP, in writing, concerning the outcome of the review and the final decision that was made. *This process will be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file.*

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 10: REVIEWING AND MONITORING

SOP 10.1 NEPA Review Process

The Alaska SHPO, Alaska Native Villages, as Federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native village and regional corporations, non-governmental organizations and interested members of the public will continue to participate in the process for reviewing and commenting on USAG-AK undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties. Participation shall occur through the installation's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures, and, where no NEPA documentation is prepared, through the availability of the RHPC. USAG-AK has institutionalized the NEPA process as a fundamental part of its overall planning and decision-making process.

NEPA is a Federal environmental statute that requires the Army to consider the effects of its proposed action on the quality of the human environment before it makes a decision to go forward with a specific course of action. Historic properties are considered elements of the human environment requiring consideration under NEPA. NEPA also directs the Army, in specified circumstances, to disclose environmental effects to the public, to seek the public's comment, and to consider those comments before proceeding. The Army's NEPA procedures are published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 32 CFR Part 651.

The NEPA process can result in three types of review. First, NEPA provides for Categorical Exclusions (CATEXs) for undertakings that do not normally have a significant environmental impact. *The Army's NEPA CATEXs are listed in Appendix B to 32 CFR Part 651, and can only be used if the project can pass the screening criteria set forth in 32 CFR 651.29.* If a proposal is determined to be a CATEX the NEPA review is concluded and no public involvement is required. In the Army, *the justification for using a CATEX is usually* documented with a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). *If it chooses to apply a NEPA CATEX to an action that is likely to result in adverse effects to historic properties, the*

installation will still prepare an RHPC to document compliance with this HPC and make it available to interested stakeholders by posting on USAG-AK's web page (www.usarak.army.mil/conservation). If the action or undertaking is not categorically excluded from NEPA review, the Army will generally prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) to determine whether the proposed action is likely to result in significant impacts to the human environment, including historic properties. If the EA demonstrates that there will not be significant impacts, the Army will sign a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) in which case the NEPA process will be concluded. If the Army determines that there are likely to be significant impacts to the environment, it will prepare a more detailed and thorough environmental review document called an Environmental Impacts Statement (EIS). After preparation of a Final EIS, the Army will sign a Record Of Decision (ROD) disclosing its decision to proceed with a specific course of action and the rationale for choosing that course of action. The installation will include the RHPC for the proposed action in the EA or EIS.

Both of these processes include public review and comment on the proposed project and alternatives, although the requirements for public involvement are more rigorous for an EIS. NEPA reviews are conducted by USAG-AK's Environmental Planning Branch in coordination with Army staff and contractors from various disciplines. An EA generally has a 30-day public comment period, advertised in appropriate newspapers. An EIS requires notices in the Federal Register, scoping usually with public meetings, and minimum public comment period of 45 days on the draft.

Further information about NEPA in general can be accessed from: <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/nepanet.htm>

SOP 10.1.1 Notification for NEPA Reviews

SOP 10.1.1.1 Actions for which an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement is Prepared

1 The installation shall maintain a list of parties with a demonstrated interest in management of historic
2 properties on the installation. This list shall include, among others, the Alaska SHPO, Alaska Native
3 Tribal governments, Alaska Native village and regional corporations, and other non-governmental
4 organizations participating in development and implementation of this plan.

5
6 When the installation proposes an undertaking with the potential to adversely affect an historic property,
7 the installation, if preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement
8 (EIS), shall use the NEPA process to notify consulting parties and provide an opportunity for their
9 participation in the process. In particular:

10
11 If the installation initiates a public scoping process prior to preparing the EA or EIS, it will specifically
12 notify all consulting parties on the list referenced above and request their participation.

13
14 The Draft EA or Draft EIS shall contain information regarding the installation's efforts and methods for
15 identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of effects to such properties, and proposed
16 mitigation. The installation shall notify interested parties of the availability of the Draft EA or Draft EIS
17 on USAG-AK's web page and request their review and comment. The notification shall direct the
18 recipient to those portions of the document relevant to historic properties.

19
20 The installation shall review and consider all comments submitted by interested parties before finalizing
21 an EA or EIS, and will specifically respond to comments in a Final EIS.

22
23 The USAG-AK Conservation website posts current EAs at: [http://www.usarak.army.mil/](http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/env_assessments.htm)
24 [conservation/env_assessments.htm](http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/env_assessments.htm)

1

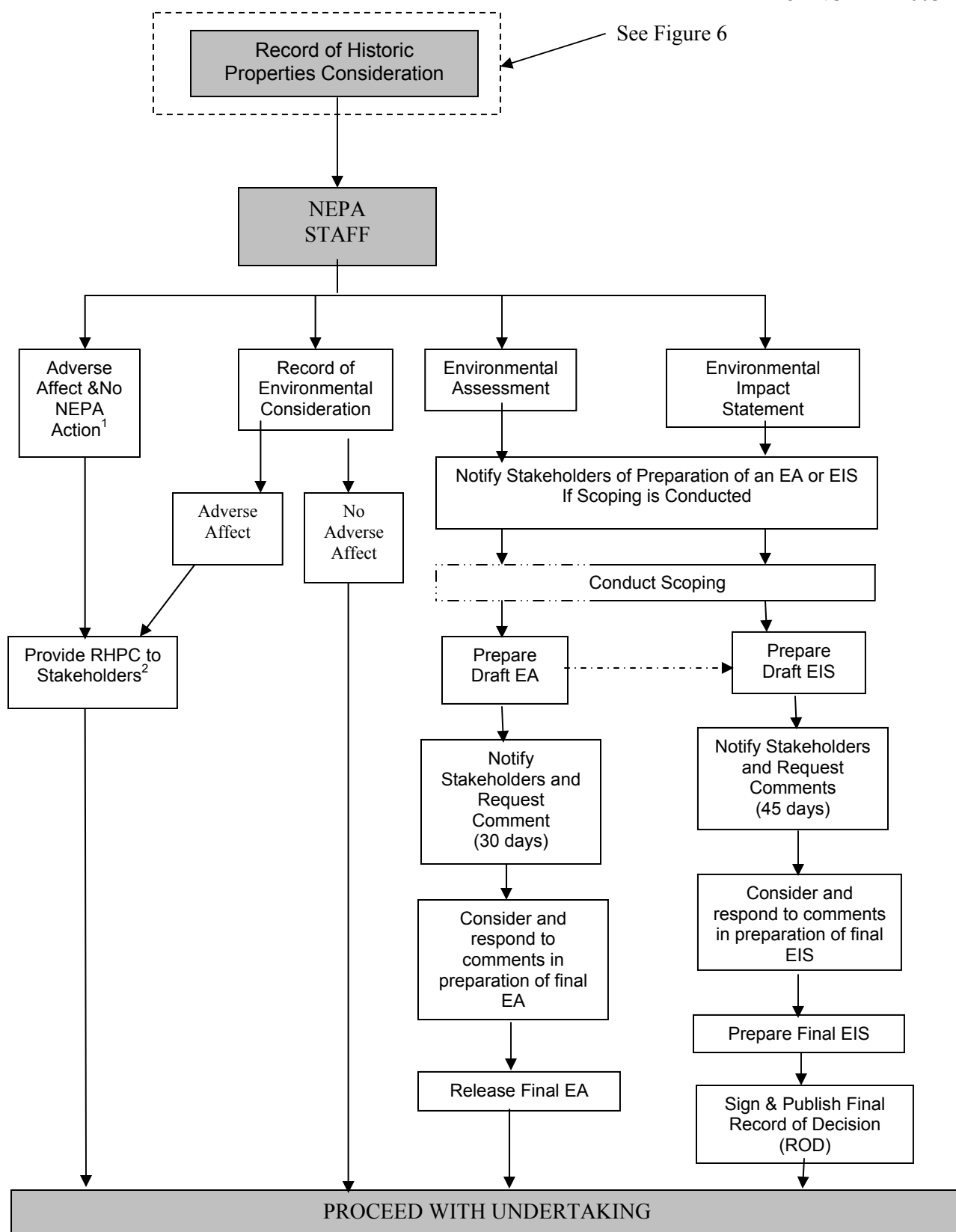


Figure 7. NEPA Flow Chart

1. Undertaking has an adverse affect to a historic property but NEPA document is not prepared.
2. If undertaking includes a determination of eligibility, finding will be provided to the SHPO for 15-day comment period.

SOP 10.1.1.2 Actions for which an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement is not Prepared

The installation will prepare an RHPC for every undertaking with the potential to effect historic properties. If the installation proposes an undertaking that is likely to adversely affect an historic property without preparation of an EA or EIS, and thus no NEPA public participation, the installation shall make available the RHPC to the list of interested stakeholders by posting electronically on USAG-AK's webpage. The RHPC will demonstrate the installation's compliance with the SOPs in this plan, and, at a minimum, briefly describe the installation's efforts and methods for identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of effects to such properties, and proposed mitigation. If RHPC includes a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register the installation will provide the RHPC to the SHPO for a 15-day period to provide comment regarding concurrence or non-concurrence.

The installation shall maintain all RHPCs prepared under this SOP and provide them to consulting parties upon request prior to the Annual Review and Monitoring meeting.

SOP 10.1.2 Actions Normally Requiring an Environmental Assessment

The following actions normally require preparation of an EA:

- (a) Special field training exercises or test activities on Army land of a nature or magnitude not within the annual installation training cycle.
- (b) Military construction, including contracts for off-post construction.
- (c) An installation pesticide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, and rodenticide-use program.
- (d) Changes to established installation land use that generates impacts on the environment.
- (e) Proposed changes in doctrine or policy that may have a potential environmental impact.
- (f) Repair or alteration projects affecting historically significant structures, archaeological sites, or places on, or meeting, the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic

Places.

- (g) Acquisition or alteration of, or space for, a laboratory that will use hazardous chemicals, drugs, or biological or radioactive materials.
- (h) Actions that could potentially cause soil erosion, affect prime or unique farmland, wetlands, floodplains, coastal zones, wilderness areas, aquifers or other water supplies, or wild and scenic rivers.
- (i) New weapon systems development and acquisition, including the materiel acquisition, transition, and release processes.
- (j) Development of installation master plan.
- (k) Development of natural resource management plans (land, forest, fish, and wildlife).
- (l) Proposals that may lead to the excessing of Army real property.
- (m) Actions that take place in, or adversely affect, wildlife refuges.
- (n) Proposals for energy conversion through forest harvest.
- (o) Field activities on land not controlled by the military. This includes firing of weapons, missiles, or lasers over navigable waters of the United States, or extending 45 meters or more above ground level into the national airspace. It also includes joint air attack training that may require participating aircraft to exceed 250 knots at altitudes below 3000 feet above ground level.
- (p) An action with local or regional effects on energy availability.
- (q) An activity that affects any species on, or proposed for, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service list of Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species. Also, activities affecting any species on an applicable State or territorial list of threatened or endangered species.
- (r) Production of hazardous or toxic materials.
- (s) Installation restoration projects undertaken in response to the CERCLA. (See § 651.8(a)(8) for a full discussion of the integration of NEPA and CERCLA/SARA.)
- (t) Operations and Maintenance/Army National Guard projects that will impact environmental quality.
- (u) Site specific deployment of lifecycle systems meeting the threshold criteria for requiring an EA.
- (v) Special field training exercises or test activities off Army or DOD property that extend into the national airspace (45 meters above ground level).
- (w) Changes to established airspace use that generates impacts on the environment or socioeconomic systems, or creates a hazard to non-participants.

SOP 10.1.3 Actions Normally Requiring an Environmental Impact Statement

The following actions normally require preparation of an EIS:

- (a) Significant expansion of a military facility or installation.
- (b) Construction of facilities that have a significant effect on wetlands, coastal zones, or other areas of critical environmental concern.
- (c) The disposal of nuclear materials, munitions, explosives, industrial and military chemicals, and other hazardous or toxic substances that have the potential to cause significant environmental impact.
- (d) Land acquisition, leasing, or other actions that may lead to significant changes in land use.
- (e) Realignment or stationing of a brigade or larger table of organization equipment (TOE) unit during peacetime (except where the only significant impacts are socioeconomic, with no significant biophysical environmental impact).
- (f) Training exercises conducted outside the boundaries of an existing military reservation where significant environmental damage might occur.
- (g) Major changes in the mission or facilities either affecting environmentally sensitive resources (see Sec. 651.29(c)) or causing significant environmental impact (see Sec. 651.39).

SOP 10.1.4 Federal Agency Cooperation in NEPA

Appropriate federal agencies shall be invited to participate in the NEPA process as provided for by 43 FR 55990.

SOP 10.2 Annual Review and Monitoring

In addition to project-based NEPA reviews, USAG-AK will also hold an annual review and monitoring meeting, hosted by the Director of Public Works. There are three primary purposes of the annual review and monitoring: to review past undertakings, to discuss upcoming undertakings, and to review the SOPs. USAG-AK will document the annual review meeting and this documentation will be distributed to consulting parties after the conclusion of the meeting. No later than thirty days prior to the annual review

meeting, USAG-AK will provide signatories to this plan with an annual report addressing how it has met the requirements and goals of this plan over the past year. Consulting parties who want to see or visit particular historic properties that were dealt with under the HPC during the review period must contact USAG-AK no later than twenty-one days in advance of the annual review meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

SOP 10.2.1 Review Past Undertakings

USAG-AK and its consulting parties will review selected undertakings that were accomplished during the previous year and get a sense of how these undertakings were handled in accordance with the SOPs in this HPC. In order to achieve this goal, USAG-AK will provide project data on undertakings to the consulting parties throughout the year through the existing NEPA process outlined above in SOP 10.2

SOP 10.2.2 Review Programmed Undertakings

USAG-AK will identify those programmed undertakings that are scheduled, or are likely to be scheduled for the next fiscal year and that may be anticipated beyond one year. Consulting parties will have an opportunity during the meeting, or through other forms of communication, to express their views over appropriate methods of identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties likely to be affected by these undertakings. These programmed undertakings will form the basis for review during the next meeting held with consulting parties.

SOP 10.2.3 Review the SOPs in the Historic Properties Component

USAG-AK and its consulting parties will review any of the SOPs that may need to have changes made to them in order to accomplish the historic preservation goals set out in the HPC. SOPs that do not consistently achieve the desired goals will be considered for amendment. Amending this HPC will follow the procedures outlined in AAP.

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SOP 10.3 Review and Monitoring Schedule

A review and monitoring meeting will take place with all consulting parties on an annual basis, with the first meeting scheduled for one year from the date of certification of this HPC. Since it is unlikely that all consulting parties will have the same interest in the varying resources of the installation, USAG-AK may meet at different times with those consulting parties interested in archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance versus those interested in historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 11: OBTAINING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Consulting parties (including the SHPO and the Tribes), Federal agencies (including the ACHP and AEC), and some private and public organizations have valuable expertise in the management of historic properties that USAK-AG can benefit from during implementation of its HPC. The purpose of this SOP is to set the foundation for arrangements that USAG-AK can make to obtain technical assistance from qualified organizations (consulting parties including SHPO and the Tribes, federal agencies, and other organizations). Also, as a part of this SOP and SOP 16 Capacity Building for Tribes, USAG-AK can provide technical assistance to Tribes in understanding USAG-AK produced documents regarding historic properties.

SOP 11.1 Partnerships

USAG-AK recognizes the contributions that stakeholders can make to the management of historic properties. To that end, USAG-AK has a goal to develop partnerships for the completion of collaborative research and work. Emphasis on developing formal partnerships will be placed on signatories of this HPC and that have expertise in areas that complement USAG-AK's cultural resources staff. Examples of types of services that may be desirable through partnering are include, but not limited to:

- Alaska Native Tribes with information on properties of traditional, religious and cultural significance.
- Entities that have the ability to prepare HABS documentation.
- Entities that have the ability to perform archaeological excavations to meet mitigation requirements.

SOP 11.2 Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative Agreements established by the AEC provide USAG-AK and other Army organizations a means to obtain professional cultural resources support from organizations such as universities, Alaska

Native Tribes, not-for-profit, and for profit organizations. The Cooperative Agreements involve stakeholders in promoting effective, long term, sound stewardship of the Army's historic properties. The stakeholder organizations offer flexibility and expertise to promote excellence in all cultural resources program areas.

SOP 11.3 Service Contracts for Technical Assistance

USAG-AK has an ongoing need for technical expertise related to the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties, and obtains service contracts between the installation and qualified organizations to meet those needs.

Cultural resources contracting is the responsibility of the CRM. The CRM will write scopes of work for all contracted cultural resources activities. Scopes of work will stipulate that prospective contractors meet professional standards as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* (48 FR 44738-9). Tribes are excluded from these requirements due to their recognized special expertise and knowledge. Deliverables will follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* for the specific historic properties activity(ies) specified in the contract. The CRM will review cultural resources contracts before they are let to ensure that all specifications spelled out in the scope of work are clearly enumerated in the contract. Once the contract is signed, the CRM will provide technical assistance to the Contracting Officer's Representative.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 12: INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND
EMERGENCY ACTIONS**

Accidental discovery of archaeological material is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. Archaeological surveys cannot always identify all archaeological resources in a survey area. The following are steps to be followed to ensure that archaeological resources are protected in case of an accidental discovery, rediscovered lost sites, newly communicated sites, and later identified sites.

SOP 12.1 Responsibility

The Garrison Commander and CRM are responsible for ensuring that accidental discoveries of archaeological material are managed properly. The Garrison Commander will direct the CRM to coordinate with personnel and appropriate parties to ensure that accidental discoveries are addressed in accordance with this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Personnel affected by this SOP include those involved in undertakings that could potentially result in accidental discoveries. The CRM must ensure that these personnel are informed on procedures to follow during such an occurrence.

SOP 12.2 Procedures

1. Upon discovery of archaeological materials, all ground-disturbing operations in the vicinity of the find should cease until adequate protection and decisions on mitigation can be implemented. On-site personnel will immediately report the finding to the CRM, who will initiate coordination for protection and treatment. The CRM may be contacted at:

Directorate of Public Works
APVR-RPW-GE (CRM)
724 Postal Service Loop #6500
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-6500
(907) 384-3041
email: russell.sackett@richardson.army.mil

2. The CRM will inspect the area where the material or site was encountered to assess whether the

1 site reflects cultural or natural formations. If the site is determined to be naturally occurring, then
2 no further investigation is necessary, and operations will continue as planned. This determination
3 will be documented and included in the annual report.

- 4
- 5 3. If the site is determined to be a historic property, the area will be treated as potentially eligible for
6 the National Register and protected as a significant cultural resource until a formal determination
7 of eligibility can be made. The consulting archaeologist will document the discovery and make a
8 determination of eligibility. Consultation with appropriate Native Alaskan Tribal Governments
9 shall occur in the event of any discovery, to determine if artifacts encountered are funerary
10 objects, objects of cultural patrimony, or human remains pursuant to the Native American Graves
11 Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

12

13 Decisions should be made with tribes whenever possible, including planning, designing,
14 assessing, and evaluating. Tribes should also be included in work process as a team member
15 investigating the inadvertent discovery. If artifacts encountered are funerary objects, objects of
16 cultural patrimony, or human remains pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and
17 Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) then the case would proceed outside the scope of the HPC and
18 would be dealt with by procedures outlined in the ICRMP.

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20 If the site is determined to be cultural and the undertaking cannot be re-designed to avoid the site
21 completely, USAG-AK will follow SOP 8. Meanwhile, ground-disturbing activities will remain
22 suspended. Construction may resume at the site when appropriate mitigation has been completed
23 and documented.

- 24
- 25 4. If the site contains human remains, funerary items or other objects of cultural patrimony, USAG-
26 AK will consult with Alaska Native Tribes per NAGPRA prior to resumption of ground

disturbance, regardless of National Register eligibility⁶. A NAGPRA Plan of Action will be developed as part of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan in order to address the treatment and repatriation of Native American human remains, funerary items and objects of cultural patrimony encountered during ground-disturbing activities on USAG-AK managed lands.

If an inadvertent discovery occurs during an emergency action, measures in SOP 12.3 will be followed. Otherwise it is unnecessary to treat every inadvertent discovery as if it was under direct threat of destruction. It is in the best interest of the historic property to be thorough during inventory and evaluation of the site. During evaluation tribes will be consulted. Full excavation of the site will be done only as a last resort.

SOP 12.3 Emergency Actions

There may be times that USAG-AK must respond to disasters or emergencies that affect the operations and missions of the installations. These emergencies can be both natural or in response to situations that result from human events. This may also include those actions necessary to respond to a threat to national security, including short-term mission essential activities for deployable troops.

Activities and actions undertaken to respond to disasters and emergencies can have an adverse effect on historic properties located on the installations. There may be instances where known historic properties will be affected or where unidentified historic properties will be affected by activities taking place in areas of the installation that have not been previously inventoried.

As with inadvertent discoveries, emergency actions require an expedited process for handling historic properties that may be affected by emergency action.

- Within 48 hours of the formal disaster or emergency declaration by the Installation

⁶ Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is not a criterion pursuant to NAGPRA.

Commander, the CRM will determine the necessary course of action to minimize damage to potential and known historic properties and the potential for salvage of any cultural resource data;

- If the CRM determines data recovery and/or recordation is necessary, it will include, but not be limited to, any of the following:
 - where subsurface disturbance over an area that has not been inventoried has occurred, either as a result of the disaster or the cleanup effort, archaeological inventory of all exposed surfaces will occur; and/or
 - if known archaeological site(s) or properties of traditional religious and cultural significance are damaged, but the damage is minor, protective strategies designed to prevent further site degradation will take place; and/or
 - in the event that the damage to an archaeological site(s) or property of traditional religious and cultural significance is severe, and the site was or may have been eligible for the National Register, a report will be prepared documenting the damage and the potential for salvage of values that cannot otherwise be conserved. Notification and consultation with appropriate Alaska Native Tribal Governments should occur to determine if artifacts encountered are funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, or human remains pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). If the potential for salvage is high, a research design will be prepared and salvage will proceed when normalcy is restored. If it can be documented that there is little or no potential for salvage, the damage will be documented in photographs, artifacts at the site will be collected and documented, an updated determination of eligibility will be completed, and no further site investigation will take place; and/or
 - if demolition or disposal of a National Register listed or eligible building, structure, or object is necessary due to life safety issues as the result of a disaster or emergency, recordation will be limited to photographs of all exterior surfaces and features. Only those interior features that may be safely accessed may be documented with photographs; and/or
 - if a National Register eligible or listed building, structure, or object is damaged, initial repair will be limited to stabilization and protection from further damage. Rehabilitation will be undertaken at a later date in accordance with this HPC when normalcy is restored, and subject to availability of funds; and/or
 - if known properties of traditional religious and cultural significance are damaged, consultation on treatment will be coordinated. Tribes will have the opportunity to submit a resolution with preferences. The resolution would be used when emergency conditions do not allow for consultation to occur. Verbal contact could be an option. An emergency contact list will be compiled. A contact list for each presently known site will be compiled.
 - appropriate consulting parties will be notified of USAG-AK's actions;
 - documentation of emergencies will occur for the subject project.
 - emergency actions and documentation will be addressed in the annual report.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 13: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

USAG-AK currently has one historic property that is a National Historic Landmark: the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark (NHL) on Fort Wainwright. NHPA Section 110(f) requires the Installation Commander to undertake planning and actions to minimize harm to NHLs and provide reasonable opportunity for the ACHP to comment on undertakings that directly and adversely affect NHLs. Use and appropriate maintenance of the buildings, structures, and cultural landscape of the NHL, as required by NHPA Section 110(a)(1), will ensure proper management of the NHL. Maintenance of contributing resources of the NHL must be carried out in accordance with “The Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties” and “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.” Upgrading heating, electric, and plumbing, and abating lead based paint and asbestos where necessary will be required to allow continued use of buildings and structures. USAG-AK’s management goals include completing a building assessment for one contributing resource of the Ladd Field NHL annually and coordinating planning and actions to minimize harm to the Ladd Field NHL.

SOP 13.1 Responsibility

The Garrison Commander is responsible for planning and actions to minimize harm to National Historic Landmarks. The Garrison Commander will direct the CRM to coordinate with personnel and appropriate parties to ensure that activities in a NHL are addressed in accordance with this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Personnel affected by this SOP include those involved in undertakings that could potentially result in impacting the NHL. The CRM must ensure that these personnel are informed on procedures to follow during such activities.

SOP 13.2 Procedures

The USAG-AK will follow the procedures as outlined below.

SOP 13.2.1 Determining Undertaking

The CRM will determine if a project, activity, or program is an undertaking as defined by SOP 1.

- If the CRM, following SOP 1, determines that the project, activity, or program is not an undertaking, this finding will be documented in RHPC and no further action is necessary.
- If the CRM, following SOP 1, determines that the project, activity, or program is an undertaking, then the CRM will document this finding in the RHPC and proceed to SOP 13.2.2.

SOP 13.2.2 Categorical Exclusions

The CRM will determine if proposed undertaking is a categorically excluded undertaking as outlined in SOP 2.

- If the proposed undertaking is a categorical exclusion, the CRM will document decision in the RHPC and proceed with project. A summary of categorical exclusion documentation will be provided in the Annual Report.
- If the proposed undertaking is not a categorical exclusion, the CRM will document this decision in the RHPC and proceed to SOP 13.2.3.

SOP 13.2.3 Finding of Effect

The CRM will determine what effect the proposed undertaking may have on contributing elements of the NHL and on the NHL as a whole.

- If the CRM finds that the proposed undertaking will not adversely affect the NHL as a whole or individual contributing parts of the NHL, a RHPC will be prepared to document this finding and submitted to NEPA. If NEPA opts not to prepare an EA on this undertaking, then the CRM will provide the RHPC to signatures of this HPC for a 15 day review period in which to provide comments for consideration. Once any comments received are considered, the project may proceed.
- If the CRM finds that the proposed undertaking will have an adverse affect on the NHL as a whole or on individual contributing parts of the NHL, a RHPC will be prepared to document this finding and submitted to NEPA for the preparation of an EA or EIS.

SOP 13.2.4 Environmental Assessments

An EA will be prepared if a proposed undertaking is determined not to be a categorical exclusion by the CRM and an adverse affect to the NHL. In the preparation of the EA, the CRM will follow procedures in SOP 3, SOP 4, and SOP 5 to determine impacts of proposed projects to the NHL.

If undertaking proposed is for replacement of a contributing building to the NHL, a building condition and cost estimate to address bringing the building up to contemporary use and codes shall be conducted by an outside party that meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications to do so. The EA will address the alternative of maintaining the building for continued use. For purposes of NEPA, a Significant Impact is an action that may result in the loss of the NHL.

- If the EA results in a finding that the proposed adverse affect to the NHL is not a Significant Impact, the Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) will document how SOPs 5, 6, 7, and 8 were addressed. Signatures to the HPC will be provided a copy of the EA and an opportunity to comment during the public comment period.
- If the EA results in a finding that the proposed adverse affect to the NHL is a Significant Impact, then an EIS will be required. The signatures to the HPC will be provided a copy of the EA and an opportunity to comment during the public comment period.

SOP 13.2.5 Environmental Impact Statement

An EIS will be prepared if an EA determines that a project will result in a significant impact to the NHL.

- The EIS's Record of Decision (ROD) will document the measures that USAG-AK will be required to perform to mitigate adverse effects that the undertaking may have on the NHL.
- The CRM will provide a copy of the completed EIS and ROD to NPS-AKSO and other signatories to this HPC.

SOP 13.2.6 Federal Agency Consultation

When an undertaking affecting a NHL resource requires the preparation of either an EA or EIS, the ACHP, NPS, and BLM will be invited to participate in the preparation of the NEPA document per SOP 10.1.4.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 14: SHARED PUBLIC DATA

SOP 14.1 Sensitive Archaeological Site Information

The confidentiality of the nature and location of archaeological resources is provided for in 32 CFR § 229.18. The confidentiality and location of historic properties is provided for in 36 CFR § 800.11, pursuant to Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act. USAG-AK and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer signed an agreement in April 1998 in which the State of Alaska agreed to share historic properties site location information for Forts Wainwright and Richardson with USAG-AK. This information is maintained on a Geographic Information System (GIS) database at Fort Richardson. Access to this information is restricted. The Garrison Commander is responsible for ensuring the confidentiality of historic properties location information. The Garrison Commander will direct the CRM to coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) and appropriate GIS Technicians to maintain the confidentiality of historic properties location information.

Ownership of information provided by Tribes remains with the Tribes. Confidentiality of information is important, and includes responsible, accountable use of information provided by the Tribes to USAG-AK. USAG-AK's cultural resource documents will be prepared so that maps of specific site locations are easily removable. Documents for the public will be copied so that maps or site forms (i.e., Alaska Heritage Resource Survey forms) are not included.

SOP 14.2 Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Public and Interested Parties

Historic preservation laws and regulations require Federal agencies to provide federally recognized Tribes, the public and interested parties with the opportunity to comment on historic properties

management activities that may affect them. The process used to accomplish consultation on these issues regarding USAG-AK managed lands is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process outlined in 40 CFR § 1506.6 “Public Involvement” (see also Section 1.2.3: NEPA). AR 200-2 also provides procedures for involving the public.

SOP 14.2.1 Who is responsible for public involvement?

The USAG-AK Installation Commander is responsible for ensuring proper public and federally recognized tribal government involvement in historic properties management activities. The Garrison Commander will direct the CRM to coordinate with appropriate personnel to facilitate public and tribal government involvement.

SOP 14.2.2 Who are the participants in public involvement?

Participants in public involvement include:

- Installations;
- Public Affairs Officer (PAO);
- Alaska Native Organizations (e.g., Alaska Native Corporations);
- general public;
- interested parties.

SOP 14.2.3 Who are the participants in Tribal involvement?

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, the Garrison Commander must directly contact Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (including Alaska Native Tribal Governments) when their participation is needed.

Non-federally recognized tribes and other Alaska Native organizations may express interest in certain activities and will be included in the process under public involvement as they are identified. Alaska

Native Organizations will not be engaged in Tribal involvement in Government-to-Government consultation, unless a federally recognized Tribe requests their presence.

SOP 14.2.4 Procedures for Non-Historic Properties Management USAG-AK Personnel

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) will review requests for public comment on historic properties matters. The PAO will send media releases to appropriate news and clearinghouse organizations. It does not participate in gathering public comments at forums.

SOP 14.3 Publication of Archaeological and Other Cultural Resource Investigations

Publication is an important aspect of archaeology and other cultural resource investigations. USAG-AK analyses are published for the general public and can be acquired by contacting the USAG-AK CRM at (907) 384-3041 or by downloading from USAG-AK's webpage.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 15: CURATION OF ARTIFACTS

Artifacts recovered through cultural resources management activities must be curated in compliance with 36 CFR § 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*. This regulation and 48 FR 44737, *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* establish standards that curation facilities must meet in order to house artifacts removed from public lands. The curation of artifacts removed from the cantonment areas of USAG-AK's installations is the responsibility of the Cultural Resources Manager, acting on behalf of the Garrison Commander.

The University of Alaska in Fairbanks Museum serves as the primary repository for cultural and natural history collections from university research and academic units, state and federal agencies, and Alaska Native Corporations. As such it will curate artifacts recovered from USAG-AK installations.

Through a Cooperative Agreement with the University of Alaska Museum, USAG-AK has procedures in place for curation of artifacts recovered from USAG-AK managed lands. It is the responsibility of BLM, as an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permitting agency, to ensure that those holding permits issued by it properly prepare and deposit collected artifacts at the University of Alaska (Fairbanks) Museum.

ARPA permit holders conducting surveys on USAG-AK installations must prepare artifacts for curation in accordance with the requirements identified in the permit. The University of Alaska Museum has specific requirements for preparation of artifacts that must be met prior to acceptance for curation. This will be clearly spelled out in any permits that may require the curation of recovered artifacts.

1 The Cultural Resources Manager will ensure that all artifacts recovered on USAG-AK managed lands are
2 properly curated. Scopes of work and contracts drawn up for historic and archaeological surveys will
3 include a copy of the guidelines for curation of artifacts, as required by the University of Alaska Museum.
4 The Cultural Resources Manager will include the costs of curation as part of the overall project costs.

5 Archaeology Collections Manager
6 University of Alaska Museum
7 P.O. Box 756960
8 Fairbanks, AK 99775
9 (907) 474-6943
10
11

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 16: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIVE
ALASKAN TRIBES**

USAG-AK cultural resources program may place significant demands on the regulatory, administrative, and management structure of Native Alaskan Tribes. USAG-AK can increase Tribal capacity for dealing with cultural resource management issues by providing technical assistance, equipment and facilities, triaging, and access to culturally significant sites. USAG-AK may also provide technical assistance to aid Tribes with understanding USAG-AK documents when requested. Possible examples of capacity building programs to explore may include, but are not limited to, the following

- Section 106 training
- NEPA training
- GIS and GPS training/program development
- National Register of Historic Places training
- Properties of Traditional, Sacred and Cultural Importance training
- USAG-AK Cultural Resources Tribal Intern programs.

The implementation of capacity building programs is dependent upon the availability of funds.

Development of mutually beneficial agreements between USAG-AK and federally recognized Tribes in Alaska can also build tribal capacity significantly. Such agreements would be accomplished through work sessions between USAG-AK and those Tribes that wish to do so. This will help ensure the inclusion of procedures and outcomes desired by any one Tribe and should not exclude ideas and desires of other Tribes.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 17: PROCESS FOR TRIBAL
PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION**

Consultation is communication that emphasizes trust and respect. It is a shared responsibility that allows an open and free exchange of information and opinion among parties that leads to mutual understanding and comprehension. Consultation is integral to a process of mutually satisfying deliberations to result in collaboration and joint decision making.

Participation is effective, mutually satisfactory, joint decision-making. In true participation, an individual is not required to endorse or accept unilateral decisions made by either party.

Consultation with, and participation of relevant Tribes should occur as early and often as needed or desired by all parties. It should be facilitated and remain meaningful throughout the relevant projects and processes from their initiation until a mutually satisfactory conclusion is reached.

Tribal initiation of consultation and meaningful participation may occur at any time throughout the projects/process. USAG-AK offers of Tribal consultation and participation should be triggered by relevant and significant events, such as discoveries of cultural phenomena, or initiation of projects/processes potentially affecting cultural phenomena. USAG-AK CRM shall coordinate with the USAG-AK Native Liaison to initiate Tribal consultation on relevant cultural issues. USAG-AK CRM should remain informed of Tribal concerns, through frequent interaction with relevant Tribes.

USAG-AK and each Tribe, according to their internal procedures and protocols, will designate Government-to-Government representatives for consultation purposes. Various Army and Tribal representatives and participants will be appropriate to fulfill various roles. For example, staff can accomplish much work and interaction in service of project development. Signatories to agreements between the parties will be high-level representative officials from each organization.

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2 Section 106 plan development with Tribes cannot be compensated.

APPENDIX 1 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEYS

**NOTE: THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTS INVENTORY STATUS AT TIME OF THIS
HPC's PREPARATION. CONTACT THE CRM FOR UP-TO-DATE LIST.**

I. FORT RICHARDSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Previous archaeological work at Fort Richardson includes at least seven projects since the late 1970s (Table 1). Of these surveys, only three reported the discovery of seven archaeological sites (Table 2). Two of these indicate that moraine features scattered across Fort Richardson and oriented roughly northeast by southwest, are more likely to contain archaeological sites. In 2002 and 2003 approximately 7,000 acres were surveyed east of Eagle River Flats. No archaeological sites were found in the surveyed areas.

A portion of the Iditarod Historic Trail; ANC-00270, the Eagle River-Knik Trail; and ANC-280, the Girdwood-Ship Creek Connecting Trail are reported to exist near Fort Richardson. Although ANC-00270 probably lies off the base, a connecting trail from Anchorage to ANC-00270 existed. This connecting trail followed the Eagle River drainage from Knik Arm to Clunie Lake, and on to Birchwood. This route probably followed Clunie Creek north from Eagle River to Clunie Lakes.

Table 1. Archaeological Surveys of Fort Richardson

YEAR	RESEARCHER	SURVEY LOCATION	RESULTS
1979	Holmes	Snowhawk Valley, Fort Richardson	No sites identified
1996	Reynolds	Moose Run Golf Course Expansion	1 prehistoric/historic site
2000	Shaw	Realignment of Alaska Railroad through Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB	1 prehistoric site
1979	Steele	Otter Lake Reconnaissance	No sites identified
1980	Steele	Overview, Fort Richardson	4 historic sites
1978	Veltre	Right-of-way from University Substation to Knik Arm (East Terminal)	No sites identified
2002	Fichter/Anderson	Northwest coast of Fort Richardson	1 historic/ethnographic site
2003	Robertson/Fichter/Anderson	Western portion of North Post and Davis Range on South Post	No sites identified

Table 2. Archaeological Inventory of Fort Richardson

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
ANC-00263	20 th century cabin remains	historic	Not Evaluated
ANC-00264	20 th century cabin remains	historic	Not Evaluated
ANC-00265	20 th century cabin remains	historic	Not Evaluated
ANC-00268	20 th century cabin remains	historic	Not Evaluated
ANC-00822	multi-component	prehistoric/historic	Not Evaluated
ANC-01175	lithic scatter	prehistoric	Not Evaluated
ANC-01299	"School" fish camp site	historic/ethnographic	Not Evaluated

II. FORT WAINWRIGHT MAIN POST – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Six archaeological surveys have been conducted on Fort Wainwright Main Post (Table 3). These surveys have either focused on high potential areas of Fort Wainwright, or related to construction projects. Survey sites include the southern slopes of Birch Hill, various barrow sources just south of the cantonment area, and small arms ranges between Richardson Highway and Tanana River.

Six archaeological sites have been found on Fort Wainwright Main Post, located north of Chena River and along the southern slopes of Birch Hill (Table 4). FAI-043 was evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and it was determined not eligible. FAI-509 has not been relocated despite repeated attempts to do so. It is therefore considered to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 3. Archaeological Surveys of Fort Wainwright Main Post

YEAR	RESEARCHER	SURVEY LOCATION	RESULTS
1979	Dixon, et. Al	South slope of Birch Hill	Prehistoric sites found
1982	Steele	Range Control Headquarters Building	No archaeological sites found
1983	Steele	Borrow Areas	No archaeological sites found
1983	Reynolds	Borrow Areas	No archaeological sites found
1996	Cook, J.	River Road Pond	Prehistoric site found
2001	Sackett	Biathlon Range, Birch Hill	No archaeological sites found
2002	Hedman	River Road Pond (FAI-509)	No archaeological sites found

Table 4. Archaeological Inventory of Fort Wainwright Main Post

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
FAI-00040	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00041	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00042	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00043	Site	Denali	Not Eligible
FAI-00199	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00200	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00509	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible

III. FORT WAINWRIGHT TANANA FLATS TRAINING AREA – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Three archaeological surveys have been conducted in the Tanana Flats Training Area, beginning in 1973 (Table 5). Fifty sites have been found and two archaeological districts have been designated (Table 6). A third potential district exists in the vicinity of Wood River Buttes. Of these sites, 13 have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 28 are not eligible, and 8 are pending or remain to be evaluated for eligibility.

Table 5. Archaeological Surveys of Fort Wainwright Tanana Flats Training Area

YEAR	RESEARCHER	SURVEY LOCATION	RESULTS
1973	Frizzera	Blair Lakes	Prehistoric sites found
1980	Dixon et al.	Blair Lakes, WR Buttes, CC Buttes	Prehistoric sites found
1993	Staley, D.P.	TFTA	Prehistoric sites found

Table 6. Archaeological Inventory of Fort Wainwright Tanana Flats Training Area

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
FAI-00044	Site	Denali	Eligible
FAI-00045	Site	Denali, N. Archaic, Late Prehistoric Athapaskan	Eligible
FAI-00046	Site	Euro-American	Eligible
FAI-00047	Site	Euro-American, Denali	Not Evaluated
FAI-00048	Site	Unknown	Eligible
FAI-00049	Site	Unknown	Eligible
FAI-00050	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00051	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00052	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00053	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00054	Site	Euro-American	Eligible
FAI-00055	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00056	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00057	Site	Euro-American	Not Eligible
FAI-00058	Site	Euro-American	Not Eligible
FAI-00059	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00060	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00087	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00088	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00161	Structure/Aircraft	Euro-American	Not Evaluated
FAI-00165	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00170	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
FAI-00171	Site	Denali, N. Archaic	Nomination Pending
FAI-00172	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00173	Site	Denali	Not Eligible
FAI-00174	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00175	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00176	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00177	Site	N. Archaic	Nomination Pending
FAI-00178	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00179	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00180	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00181	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00182	Site	Denali	Nomination Pending
FAI-00183	Site	Denali	Not Eligible
FAI-00184	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00185	Site	N. Archaic	Not Eligible
FAI-00186	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00187	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00188	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00189	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00190	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00191	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00192	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00193	Site	Denali	Not Eligible
FAI-00194	Site	Denali	Eligible
FAI-00195	Site	Denali, N. Archaic	Eligible
FAI-00196	Site	N. Archaic	Eligible

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
FAI-00197	Site	Denali, N. Archaic	Eligible
FAI-00198	Site	N. Archaic	Eligible
FAI-00335	District	Denali, N. Archaic, Late Prehistoric Athapaskan	Eligible
FAI-00336	District	Denali, N. Archaic	Eligible

IV. FORT WAINWRIGHT YUKON TRAINING AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Six archaeological surveys have been conducted on Yukon Training Area (Table 7). Fourteen archaeological sites have been found (Table 8). Twelve of the sites are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. XBD-00162 has not been evaluated due to its location in a heavily used portion of the Stuart Creek Impact Area. A determination on FAI-1556 is pending further fieldwork.

Table 7. Archaeological Surveys of Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area

YEAR	RESEARCHER	SURVEY LOCATION	RESULTS
1978	Holmes, C.E.	YTA Road System	Prehistoric sites found
1979	Cook, J.	XBD-094	Not Eligible
1992	Kunz, M.	TA 4,5,6,7 and Stuart Creek	No Sites Identified
1999	NLUR	YTA Road System, Stuart Cr.	Historic Site
2002	Hedman, W.	Moose Creek Drainage, YTA Road System	Prehistoric Site Found
2003	Robertson et al	Moose Creek Drainage	No Sites Identified

Table 8. Archaeological Inventory of Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
XBD-00093	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00094	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00095	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00102	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00103	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00104	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00105	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00111	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XBD-00162	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

AHRS #	RESOURCE TYPE	CATEGORY	NRHP STATUS
XBD-00186	Site	Historic/Mining	Not Eligible
XBD-00259	Site	Historic/Drill Rig	Not Eligible
FAI-00156	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-00157	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
FAI-01556	Site	Unknown	Determination Pending

V. FORT WAINWRIGHT DONNELLY TRAINING AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Twenty-one archaeological surveys have been conducted in the Donnelly Training Area (DTA), beginning in 1963 (Table 9). Two Hundred and twenty-five sites have been found on the DTA, with thirteen of these comprising two archaeological districts (Table 10). Sixty-six sites have been evaluated and 25 of these are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The majority of the archaeological surveys conducted in the DTA have been limited to DTA East, the portion of the DTA east on the Delta River. DTA East makes up only 25% of the land on the DTA. Because of its remote setting the archaeology of DTA West is poorly understood and represents a gap in USARAK understanding of the prehistory of the DTA.

Table 9. Archaeological Survey of Fort Wainwright Donnelly Training Area

YEAR	RESEARCHER	SURVEY LOCATION	RESULTS
1963-64	West	Various locations on DTA	25 archaeological sites found
1977	Radich and Reger	XMH-253	1 site investigated
1979	Bacon	XM-1 Tank Rang	No archaeological sites found
1978	Holmes	Various locations on DTA	62 archaeological sites found
1979	Bacon and Holmes	Various locations on DTA	6 archaeological sites found
1980	Steele	Bison Trail DTA East	3 archaeological sites found
1980	Steele	Squad Assault Range DTA East	No archaeological sites found
1980	Bacon	Cantonment	No archaeological sites found
1982	Steele	Various locations on DTA	No archaeological sites found
1982	Steele	Donnelly Dome Quarry Site	No archaeological sites found
1983	Steele	Texas Range Power-line	1 archaeological sites found
1985	Kotani	XMH-297	1 site investigated
1988	Reynolds	Donnelly Dome WACS	1 archaeological sites found
1992	Staley	Various locations on DTA	No archaeological sites found
1995	Gamza	Sullivan's Roadhouse	1 site investigated
1998	Higgs et al.	Various locations on DTA	16 archaeological sites found
1999	Potter et al.	Missile Defense	No archaeological sites found
2001	Holmes	Ski Hill, DTA East	3 site investigated
2002	Goodman	Power-line on DTA East	No archaeological sites found
2002	Headman et al.	Texas Range, Donnelly DZ, Eddy DZ	110 archaeological sites found
2002	TCC	Donnelly Dome	Pending

Table 10. Archaeological Inventory of Fort Wainwright Donnelly Training Area

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XBD-00033	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XBD-00106	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XBD-00107	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XBD-00108	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XBD-00109	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XBD-00110	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00001	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Not Evaluated
XMH-00004	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00005	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00006	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00007	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00008	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00009	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00010	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00011	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00012	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00016	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00017	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00018	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00019	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00020	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00021	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00022	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00023	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00061	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00110	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00187	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00188	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00189	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00226	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00232	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00233	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00234	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00235	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00236	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00237	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00238	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00253	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00265	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00266	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00267	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00268	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00269	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00270	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00271	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

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SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-00272	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00273	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00274	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00275	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00276	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00277	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00278	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00279	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00280	Site	Multi-component	Eligible
XMH-00281	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00282	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00283	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00284	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00285	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00286	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00287	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00288	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00290	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00291	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00292	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00293	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00294	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00295	Site	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00296	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00297	Site	<u>Unknown</u>	Eligible
XMH-00298	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00299	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00300	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00301	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00302	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00303	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00304	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00305	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00306	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00307	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00308	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00309	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00310	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00311	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00313	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00314	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00315	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00316	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00317	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00318	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00322	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

**SECOND DRAFT
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SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-00323	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00324	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00325	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00365	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00379	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00388	District	American Paleoarctic "Denali"	Eligible
XMH-00391	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00575	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00829	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00830	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00831	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00832	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00833	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00834	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00836	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00837	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00838	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00840	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00841	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00842	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00843	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00871	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00873	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00874	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00875	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00876	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00877	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00878	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00879	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00880	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00881	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00882	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00883	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00884	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00885	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00886	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00887	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00888	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00889	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-00890	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00891	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-00892	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00893	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00894	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00895	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00896	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-00897	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00898	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00899	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00901	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00902	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00903	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00904	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00905	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00906	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00907	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00908	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00909	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00910	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00911	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00912	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00913	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00914	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00915	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00916	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00917	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00918	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00919	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00920	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00921	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00922	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00923	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00924	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00925	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00926	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00927	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00928	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00929	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00930	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00931	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00932	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00933	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00934	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00935	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00936	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00937	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00938	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00939	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00940	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00941	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00942	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00943	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-00944	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00945	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00946	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00947	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00948	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00949	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00950	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00951	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00952	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00953	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00954	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00955	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00956	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00957	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00958	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00959	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00960	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00961	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00962	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00963	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00964	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00965	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00966	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00967	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00968	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00969	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00970	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00971	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00972	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00973	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00974	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00975	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00976	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00977	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00978	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00979	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00980	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00982	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00983	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00992	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00993	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00994	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00995	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00996	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00997	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00998	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-00999	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01051	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01052	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01053	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01054	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01055	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01056	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01057	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01058	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01059	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-01060	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-01061	Site	Unknown	Eligible
XMH-01062	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01063	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01064	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01065	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-01066	Site	Unknown	Not Eligible
XMH-01067	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01068	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01069	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01070	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01071	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01072	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01073	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01074	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01075	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01076	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01077	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01078	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01084	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01085	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01086	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01087	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01088	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01089	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01090	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01091	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01092	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01093	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01094	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01095	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01096	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01097	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01098	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01099	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01100	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-01101	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01102	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01103	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01104	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01105	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01106	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01107	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01108	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01109	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01110	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01111	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01112	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01113	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01114	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01115	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01116	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01117	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01118	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01119	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01120	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01121	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01122	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01123	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01124	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01125	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01126	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01127	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01128	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01129	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01130	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01131	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01132	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01133	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01134	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01135	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01136	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01137	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01138	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01139	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01140	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01141	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00142	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00143	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00144	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00145	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-00146	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

SITE	RESOURCE TYPE	CULTURAL AFILIATION	NRHP STATUS
XMH-01147	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01148	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01149	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01150	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01151	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01152	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01153	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01154	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01155	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01156	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01157	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01158	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01159	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01160	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01161	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01162	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated
XMH-01163	Site	Unknown	Not Evaluated

VI. FORT RICHARDSON – BUILDING SURVEYS

Three building surveys have been conducted on Fort Richardson (Table 11 and Table 12). A 1995 survey addressed the Site Summit property as a historic district and identified 25 contributing buildings and structures (Table 13). The evaluation resulted in the nomination and subsequent listing of Site Summit in the National Register of Historic Places. A Cold War-era building survey conducted in 2000 indicated that only Site Summit has exceptional importance needed for properties less than 50 years old to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on a 2003 study of the cantonment area, Fort Richardson Cold War Historic District was identified (Table 14). This district is eligible for its association with the economic impact the building of the Cold War infrastructure had on the Alaska Territory.

Table 11. Building Surveys of Fort Richardson

Year	Researcher	Survey Location	Results
1995	SHPO	Nike Site Summit	Resulted in the nomination and registration of Nike Site Summit on the National Register of Historic Places. Identifies buildings/structures contributing to the historic district.
2000	Blythe	Select Cold War Era building in the Cantonment	Looked at five buildings under USARAK management and 26 under ANG management. None were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP
2003	Waddell	Developed Cold War context under which FRA buildings will be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP	Has resulted in identification of a historic district associated with the economic development of Anchorage. Consists of 56 buildings dating from 1950-1958.

Table 12. Building Inventory of Fort Richardson

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
1	ANC-01088	1952	POST HEADQUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
2	ANC-01243	1953	THEATER	ELIGIBLE
3	ANC-01244	1954	CHAPEL	ELIGIBLE
5	ANC-01245	1956	COMMISSARY	ELIGIBLE
6	-	1965	CHILD SUPPORT CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
53	-	1949	OFFICERS QUARTERS	NOT ELIGIBLE
54	ANC-01246	1951	OFFICERS QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
55	-	1951	TROOP HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
56	-	1966	TROOP HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
57	-	1952	TROOP HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
58	ANC-01247	1952	OFFICERS QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
61	ANC-01089	1967	AIR RAD SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
64	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
65	-	1966	FH COL/PUBLIC TOILET	NOT ELIGIBLE
66	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
67	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
68	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
69	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
70	-	1966	GUEST HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
71	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
72	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
73	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
74	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
75	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
76	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
80	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
82	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
85	-	1966	GUEST HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
86	-	1966	GUEST HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE

**SECOND DRAFT
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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
87	-	1966	GUEST HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
88	-	1966	GUEST HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
102	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
103	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
104	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
105	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
106	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
107	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
108	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
109	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
110	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
111	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
112	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
113	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
114	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
115	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
116	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
117	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
118	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
119	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
120	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
121	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
122	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
123	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
124	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
125	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
126	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
127	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
128	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
129	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
130	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
131	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
132	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
133	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
134	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
135	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
136	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
137	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
138	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
139	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
140	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
141	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
142	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
143	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
144	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
145	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
146	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
147	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
148	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
149	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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JANUARY 2005**

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
150	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
151	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
201	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
202	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
203	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
204	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
206	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
207	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
208	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
209	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
210	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
221	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
222	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
223	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
224	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
225	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
227	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
228	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
230	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
231	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
241	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
243	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
244	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
245	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
247	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
249	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
250	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
252	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
261	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
262	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
264	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
265	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
266	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
268	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
269	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
270	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
272	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
273	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
281	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
282	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
284	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
285	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
287	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
288	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
289	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
290	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
291	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
292	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
293	-	1951	SCOUT BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
297	-	1954	YOUTH CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
300	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
301	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
302	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
303	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
304	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
305	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
306	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
310	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
311	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
312	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
313	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
314	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
315	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
320	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
321	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
322	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
323	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
324	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
325	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
326	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
331	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
332	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
333	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
334	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
335	-	1951	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
336	-	1959	COMMUNITY CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
340	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
341	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
342	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
343	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
344	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
345	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
346	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
347	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
348	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
349	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
350	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
351	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
352	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
353	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
354	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
355	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
356	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
357	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
358	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
359	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
360	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
361	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
362	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
363	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
364	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
366	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
367	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
368	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
369	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
370	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
371	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
372	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
373	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
380	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
381	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
382	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
383	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
384	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
385	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
386	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
387	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
388	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
389	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
390	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
391	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
392	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
393	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
394	-	1966	HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
403	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
404	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
405	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
406	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
408	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
409	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
410	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
411	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
412	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
413	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
414	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
415	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
416	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
417	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
418	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
421	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
422	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
423	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
424	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
425	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
426	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
427	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
428	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
429	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
430	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
431	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
432	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
433	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
434	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
435	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
436	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
437	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
438	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
439	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
440	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
441	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
442	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
443	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
455	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
456	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
457	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
458	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
470	-	1968	SKI RENT/WARM UP	NOT ELIGIBLE
501	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
503	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
504	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
505	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
506	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
507	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
508	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
509	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
510	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
511	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
514	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
515	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
516	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
517	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
521	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
522	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
523	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
524	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
529	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
530	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
531	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
533	-	1960	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
536	-	1955	DETACH GARAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
537	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
538	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
550	-	1982	RECREATION BUILDING	NOT ELIGIBLE
600		1949	ADMIN GEN	NOT ELIGIBLE
602	ANC-01248	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
604	ANC-01249	1955	CLINIC	ELIGIBLE
606	ANC-01250	1952	BN HQ	ELIGIBLE
618	ANC-01251	1955	BN HQ BLDG	ELIGIBLE
620	ANC-01252	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
622	ANC-01253	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
624	ANC-01254	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
626	ANC-01255	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
628	ANC-01256	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
630	ANC-01257	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
632	ANC-01258	1952	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
634	-	1976	DENTAL CLINIC	NOT ELIGIBLE
640	ANC-01259	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
651	-	2002	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
652	ANC-01260	1951	TEL EXCH BLDG	ELIGIBLE
654	ANC-01261	1951	FIRE STATION	ELIGIBLE
655	ANC-01262	1957	OPEN DINING	ELIGIBLE
656	ANC-01263	1952	PM ADMIN BLDG	ELIGIBLE
658	ANC-01264	1951	ACES FACILITY	ELIGIBLE
662	ANC-01265	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
664	ANC-01266	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
668	ANC-01267	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
670	ANC-01268	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
672	ANC-01269	1955	BN HQ	ELIGIBLE
680	-	1980	PRESS BOX	NOT ELIGIBLE
690	-	1951	PHYSFIT CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
700	ANC-01270	1951	FE FACILITY	ELIGIBLE
701	ANC-01271	1955	IMFLAM MAT STORAGE	ELIGIBLE
702	ANC-01272	1951	GAS STATION	ELIGIBLE
704	ANC-01273	1952	VEHICLE STORAGE	ELIGIBLE
710	-	1975	EXCH SVS STA	NOT ELIGIBLE
714	-	1980	CREDIT UNION	NOT ELIGIBLE
724	ANC-01274	1955	GEN PUP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
726	ANC-01275	1953	FIXED LAUNDRY	ELIGIBLE
730	ANC-01276	1952	ENG ADM BLDG	ELIGIBLE
732	-	1966	AR VEH MNT SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
733	-	1066	ARMYRES CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
736	-	1977	ADMIN GEN PURP	NOT ELIGIBLE
740	ANC-01277	1953	FE MAINT SHP	ELIGIBLE
750	ANC-01278	1952	VEH MNT SHOP	ELIGIBLE
755	ANC-01279	1974	SKILL CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
756	ANC-01280	1952	VEH MNT SHP	ELIGIBLE
772	ANC-01281	1952	STANDBY GEN	ELIGIBLE
778	ANC-01282	1952	VEH MNT SHP	ELIGIBLE
789	-	1959	GM MAINT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
790	-	1964	IMFLAM MAT STOR	NOT ELIGIBLE
794	ANC-01284	1951	VEH MNT SH	ELIGIBLE
796	ANC-01285	1952	VEH MNT SH	ELIGIBLE
798	ANC-01286	1952	VEH MNT SHP	ELIGIBLE
800	ANC-01287	1951	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
802	ANC-01288	1951	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
804	ANC-01289	1951	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
806	ANC-01290	1951	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
809	ANC-01291	1952	COLD STOR WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
812	-	1952	VEH MNT SHP	NOT ELIGIBLE
860	-	1967	OXY STORAGE FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
865	-	1953	STORAGE SHED	NOT ELIGIBLE
962	-	1941	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
968	-	1941	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
970	-	1981	INFLAM MAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
974	ANC-01292	1952	MTOE SUP MNT SHP	ELIGIBLE
975	ANC-01293	1953	VEH MNT SHP	ELIGIBLE
976	ANC-01294	1953	QM REAPIR SHOP	ELIGIBLE
977	ANC-01295	1954	ADMIN GENPURP	ELIGIBLE
984	ANC-01296	1055	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	ELIGIBLE
986	ANC-01297	1954	SAMPLING FAC	ELIGIBLE
1101	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1102	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1104	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1106	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1107	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1108	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1113	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1114	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1735	-	1967	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
15117	-	1954	FE MAINT SHOP	NOT ELIBILG
15182	-	1955	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
15183	-	1955	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
15185	-	1971	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
15189	-	1958	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
17012	-	1954	FE MAINT SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
17112	-	1954	WATER PUMP	NOT ELIGIBLE
17302	-	1950	OPS GEN PURP	NOT ELIGIBLE
17303	-	1950	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
17304	-	1966	WATER PUMP	NOT ELIGIBLE
17314	-	1967	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
18101	-	1970	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
18102	-	1971	FIRE ALRAM BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
19101	-	1967	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20501	-	1966	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20502	-	1967	METER FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
20503	-	1973	FE MAINT SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
20504	-	1973	FE FACILITY	NOT ELIGIBLE
20505	-	1973	IMFLAM MAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
20506	-	1973	IMFLAM MAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
20516	-	1952	OPS GEN PURP	NOT ELIGIBLE
20517	-	1947	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20616	-	1957	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20617	-	1957	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20618	-	1957	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
20619	-	1957	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
27000	-	1961	GOLF CLUB HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
27001	-	1961	GOLF COURSE MNT	NOT ELIGILBE
27003	-	1977	WATER PUMP	NOT ELIGIBLE
27004	-	1971	VEHICLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
27005	-	1973	PUBLIC TOILET	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
27054	-	1942	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
28003	-	1944	CHLORINATOR BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
28004	-	1951	CHLORINATOR BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
28008	-	1952	WATER TREAMENT BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
28050	-	1951	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
28051	-	1952	GOLF COURSEMNT	NOT ELIGIBLE
35610	-	1958	WATER WELLS	NOT ELIGIBLE
35620	-	1957	WATER WELLS	NOT ELIGIBLE
35630	-	1957	WATER WELLS	NOT ELIGIBLE
35752	-	1953	STANDBY GENERATOR	NOR ELIGIBLE
35829	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
35830	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
35832	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
35834	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
35836	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
39838	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
36012	-	1953	HEATPLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
36013	-	1969	INCINERATOR BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
36014	-	1972	PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGILBE
36015	-	1954	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
36110	-	1978	PUBLIC TOLIET	NOT ELIGIBLE
36111	-	1978	PUBLIC TOLIET	NOT ELIGIBLE
36210	-	1982	RECREATION BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
36400	-	1971	WAITINGSHLETER	NOT ELIGIBLE
39002	-	1958	WATER PUMP	NOT ELIGIBLE
39199	-	1969	KENNEL	NOT ELIGIBLE
39209	ANC-00809	1969	KENNEL	ELIGIBLE
39221	ANC-00803	1958	SENTRY STATION	ELIGIBLE
39223	ANC-00808	1959	SUBSTATION BLDG	ELIGIBLE
39225	ANC-00804	1958	MSL LCH & STOR	ELIGIBLE
39228	ANC-00814	1958	VEH MNT SH	ELIGIBLE
39229	ANC-00805	1958	GM MAINT FAC	ELIGIBLE
39230	ANC-00807	1958	MSL LCH & STOR	ELIGIBLE
39231	ANC-00802	1958	SENTRY STATION	ELIGIBLE
39240	ANC-00810	1958	MSL LCH & STOR	ELIGBLE
39243	ANC-00811	1958	SUBSTATION BLDG	ELIGIBLE
39249	ANC-00801	1958	MSL WARHEAD MAG	ELIGIBLE
39415	ANC-00800	1958	HIG EXPLO MAG	ELIGIBLE
39419	ANC-00813	1958	GM MAGAZINE	ELIGIBLE
39600	ANC-00792	1958	OPS GEN PURP	ELIGIBLE
39603	ANC-00812	1958	SUBSTATION	ELIGIBLE
39604	-	1975	SEW/W TREAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
39606	-	1966	VEH MNT SH	NOT ELIGIBLE
45005	-	1953	SEW PUMP STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
45100	-	1951	ROD GUN CLUB	NOT ELIGIBLE
45125	-	1951	VEH MNT SH	NOT ELIGIBLE
45727	-	1942	VEH MNT SH	NOT ELIGIBLE
45736	-	1942	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
45990	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
45992	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
45996	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
45997	-	1942	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
47018	-	1982	FLD RG LATRINES	NOT ELIGIBLE
47303	-	1978	SENTRY STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
47305	-	1978	SENTRY STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
49400	-	1960	TARGET STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
49401	-	1960	FLD RG LATRINES	NOT ELIGIBLE
49403	-	1960	RANGE HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
49501	-	1960	FLD RG LATRINES	NOT ELIGIBLE
49503	-	1960	RANGE HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
49505	-	1960	RANGE HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55200	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55202	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55203	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55204	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55205	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55206	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55208	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55210	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55212	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55214	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55216	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55218	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55220	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55222	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55224	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55226	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55228	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55232	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55234	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55236	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55238	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55239	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55240	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55242	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55244	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55246	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55248	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55250	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55252	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55254	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55256	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55258	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55260	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55262	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55264	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55280	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55282	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55284	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55290	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
55294	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55295	-	1978	AMMO DEMO FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
55298	-	1954	IGLOO STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
55705	-	1954	WATER PUMP	NOT ELIGIBLE
55802	-	1981	SENTRY STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
55803	-	1954	AMMO RNV SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
55804	-	1954	HEAT PL BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
55805	-	1971	ADMIN GEN PURP	NOT ELIGIBLE
59000	ANC-01096	1959	SP WPNS SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
59001	ANC-01097	1959	SENTRY STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
59003	ANC-01098	1963	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59004	ANC-01099	1967	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59005	ANC-01100	1967	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59006	ANC-01101	1967	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59007	ANC-01102	1967	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59008	ANC-01103	1967	GM MAGAZINE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59009	-	1967	ADMIN GEN PURP	NOT ELIGIBLE
59033	-	1980	PUBLIC TOILET	NOT ELIGIBLE
59207	-	1951	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59459	-	1954	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
59499	-	1954	GEN STOREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE

Table 13. Nike Site Summit Historic District, Fort Richardson

BUILDING #	AHRS #	NAME
39600	ANC-00792	BATTERY CONTROL BUILDING
-----	ANC-00793	TARGET TRACKING RADAR
-----	ANC-00794	MISSILE TRACKING RADAR
-----	ANC-00795	TARGET RANGING RADAR
-----	ANC-00796	ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION C
-----	ANC-00797	VEHICLE GARAGE FOUNDATION
-----	ANC-00798	HIPAR TOWER SITE
-----	ANC-00799	HIPAR BUILDING
-----	-----	HELICOPTER PAD
-----	-----	BORE MAST
39415	ANC-00800	HIG EXPLO MAG
39249	ANC-00801	MSL WARHEAD MAG
39231	ANC-00802	SENTRY STATION
39225	ANC-00804	MSL LCH & STOR
39229	ANC-00805	VEHICLE MAINT FAC
-----	ANC-00806	SENTRY STATION
39230	ANC-00807	LAUNCHING CONTROL BUILDING
39223	ANC-00808	SUBSTATION B
39209	ANC-00809	DOG KENNEL
39240	ANC-00810	MISSILE LAUNCH & STORAGE
39243	ANC-00811	SUBSTATION
39603	ANC-00812	SUBSTATION D
39419	ANC-00813	FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE
39228	ANC-00814	MISSILE LAUNCH & STORAGE
-----	ANC-00815	MISSILE WARHEAD MAGAZINE

Table 14. Fort Richardson Historic District, Fort Richardson

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	NAME
1	ANC-01088	POST HEADQUARTERS
2	ANC-01243	THEATER
3	ANC-01244	CHAPEL
5	ANC-01245	COMMISSARY
54	ANC-01246	OFFICERS QUARTERS
58	ANC-01247	OFFICERS QUARTERS
602	ANC-01248	BARRACKS
604	ANC-01249	CLINIC
606	ANC-01250	BN HQ
618	ANC-01251	BN HQ BLDG
620	ANC-01252	BARRACKS
622	ANC-01253	BARRACKS
624	ANC-01254	BARRACKS
626	ANC-01255	BARRACKS
628	ANC-01256	BARRACKS
630	ANC-01257	BARRACKS
632	ANC-01258	BARRACKS
640	ANC-01259	BARRACKS
652	ANC-01260	TEL EXCH BLDG
654	ANC-01261	FIRE STATION
655	ANC-01262	OPEN DINING
656	ANC-01263	PM ADMIN BLDG
658	ANC-01264	ACES FACILITY
662	ANC-01265	BARRACKS
664	ANC-01266	BARRACKS
668	ANC-01267	BARRACKS
670	ANC-01268	BARRACKS
672	ANC-01269	BN HQ
700	ANC-01270	FE FACILITY
701	ANC-01271	IMFLAM MAT STORAGE
702	ANC-01272	GAS STATION
704	ANC-01273	VEHICLE STORAGE
724	ANC-01274	GEN PUP WAREHOUSE
726	ANC-01275	FIXED LAUNDRY
730	ANC-01276	ENG ADM BLDG
740	ANC-01277	FE MAINT SHP
750	ANC-01278	VEH MNT SHOP
755	ANC-01279	SKILL CENTER
756	ANC-01280	VEH MNT SHP
772	ANC-01281	STANDBY GEN
778	ANC-01282	VEH MNT SHP
794	ANC-01284	VEH MNT SH
796	ANC-01285	VEH MNT SH
798	ANC-01286	VEH MNT SHP
800	ANC-01287	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE
802	ANC-01288	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE
804	ANC-01289	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE
806	ANC-01290	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE
809	ANC-01291	COLD STOR WAREHOUSE

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	NAME
974	ANC-01292	MTOE SUP MNT SHP
975	ANC-01293	VEH MNT SHP
976	ANC-01294	QM REAPIR SHOP
977	ANC-01295	ADMIN GENPURP
984	ANC-01296	GEN PURP WAREHOUSE
986	ANC-01297	SAMPLING FAC

VII. FORT WAINWRIGHT – BUILDINGS SURVEYS

The National Park Service conducted the first building survey of Fort Wainwright in 1984. This survey was conducted as part of the process to identify extant buildings associated with the World War II era Ladd Field. This survey resulted in the designation of Ladd Field as a National Historic Landmark (Table 15).

The entire Fort Wainwright Main Post has been inventoried and evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the World War II and Cold War historic contexts (Table 16). Under the World War II context, Ladd Field has been designated a National Historic Landmark. The Ladd Field National Historic Landmark includes 37 buildings and structures centered on the runways (Table 17).

Under the Cold War context, the Main Post has been inventoried and evaluated with 70 buildings and structures centered on the runways contributing to the Ladd Air Force Base Historic District (Table 18). This historic district was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places but not formally nominated or listed.

Table 15. Building Surveys of Fort Wainwright

Year	Researcher	Survey Location	Results
1984	National Park Service	Centered on Airfield	Designation of Ladd Field National Historic Landmark w/34 buildings and structures contributing.
1995	SHPO/COE/NPS	Review of WWII extant bldgs on Fort Wainwright	Identified 48 extant WWII buildings that may have eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district and 11 extant buildings not eligible.
1998	SHPO	Boundary review of Ladd Field NHL	Review of 1984 NHL resulted in SHPO suggesting that the NHL incorporate 51 contributing buildings and structure and 48 noncontributing buildings and structures.
2000	USARAK	Boundary review of Ladd Field NHL	Final boundary review accepted by the National Park Service. See Table 15
2001	USARAK	Centered on Cold War Era missions and identification of buildings directly related to missions	Identification of Ladd Air Force Base Historic District with 68 buildings/structures contributing to the historic district. See Table 16

Table 16. Building Inventory of Fort Wainwright

BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
0990	-	1963	Para Fall Platform	NOT ELIGIBLE
0998	-	1985	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
1000	-	1983	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1001	FAI-01248	1951	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
1002	-	1951	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1004	FAI-01249	1949	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
1006	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1007	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1008	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1009	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1010	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1011	-	1948	WATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1012	FAI-01250	1950	WATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1014	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1015	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1016	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1017	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1018	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1019	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1021	FAI-00448	1942	NURSES QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
1024	FAI-00449	1943	MARS BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
1026	-	1945	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1027	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1028	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
1029	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1030	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1031	-	1955	BIRCH SCHOOL	NOT ELIGIBLE
1032	-	1950	WATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1038	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1039	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1040	FAI-01251	1947	BOQ 5	ELIGIBLE
1041	FAI-01252	1947	BOQ 4	ELIGIBLE
1042	FAI-P1253	1947	BOQ 3	ELIGIBLE
1043	FAI-00451	1944	NORTH POST CHAPEL	ELIGIBLE
1044	-	1989	OPEN MESS	NOT ELIGIBLE
1045	FAI-00452	1941	VIP HOUSING	ELIGIBLE
1046	FAI-00502	1941	GARAGE	ELIGIBLE
1047	FAI-00453	1941	OFFICER'S QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
1048	FAI-00446	1941	COMMANDER'S QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
1049	FAI-00454	1941	NCO QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
1051	FAI-00456	1941	NCO QUARTERS	ELIGIBLE
1053	FAI-01254	1947	ELECTRIC SHOP	ELIGIBLE
1054	FAI-01255	1947	MOTOR POOL	ELIGIBLE
1056	-	1947	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1059	FAI-00457	1943	MOTOR POOL	ELIGIBLE
1060	FAI-01257	1947	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND	ELIGIBLE
1063	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1064	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
1165	-	1976	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1170	-	1993	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1171	-	1995	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1172	-	1966	REC CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1174	-	1993	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
1175	-	1993	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
1176	-	1984	REC CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1177	-	1984	REC CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1184	-	1992	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
1185	-	1992	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
1190	-	1983	ACCESS CONTROL	NOT ELIGIBLE
1191	-	1945	VEHICLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1192	-	1959	XMTR BLDG RADIO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1193	-	1990	EMERGENCY GEN	NOT ELIGIBLE
1301	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1302	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1303	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1304	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1305	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1306	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1307	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1308	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1309	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1310	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1311	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1312	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
1313	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1314	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1315	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1316	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1317	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1330	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1331	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1332	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1333	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1354	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1355	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1356	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1357	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1358	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1359	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1360	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1361	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1362	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1363	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1364	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1365	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1366	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1367	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1368	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1369	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1370	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1371	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1372	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1510	-	1989	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1511	-	1990	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1512	-	1991	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1513	-	1991	ADMIN/GENERAL	NOT ELIGIBLE
1515	-	1991	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1533	FAI-00463	1944	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1534	FAI-00464	1944	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1535	-	1990	BLM	NOT ELIGIBLE
1537	FAI-00465	1942	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1538	FAI-00533	1942	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1539	FAI-00510	1942	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1540	FAI-00466	1942	WAREHOUSE-BLM	ELIGIBLE
1541	FAI-00503	1954	AIRWAYS COMMUNICATION	ELIGIBLE
1543	-		BLM WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1544	-	1985	BLM WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1555	FAI-00467	1943	POST HOSPITAL/BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
1556	FAI-00468	1943	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
1557	FAI-00469	1942	HANGAR 1	ELIGIBLE
1558	FAI-00470	1942	AIRFIELD OPS	ELIGIBLE
1562	FAI-00472	1942	QUARTERMASTER	ELIGIBLE
1563	-	1960	UTILITY BUILDING	NOT ELIGIBLE
1565	FAI-01258	1950	REFUELING MAINTENANCE	ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
1566	-	1988	UTILITY BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
1572	-	1995	WATER TANK	NOT ELIGIBLE
1575	FAI-00473	1943	SUPPORT MAINTENANCE	WWII TEMP PA
1576	FAI-00474	1943	LUMBER SHED	WWII TEMP PA
1579	-	1955	TRAINING CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1580	-	1984	CONTROL TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
1595	-	1947	MAINTENANCE SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
1700	-	1992	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
1800	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1801	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1802	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1803	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1804	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1805	-	1889	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1806	-	1889	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1807	-	1989	COVERED TRAINING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
1808	-	1989	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
1809	-	1989	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1810	-	1989	HOUSING MAINTENANCE	NOT ELIGIBLE
1907	-	1979	AMMO DEPOT	NOT ELIGIBLE
1910	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1911	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1912	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1913	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1914	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1915	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1916	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1917	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1918	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1919	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1920	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1921	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1922	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1923	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1924	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1925	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1926	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1927	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1928	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1929	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1930	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1931	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1932	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1933	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1934	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1935	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1936	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
1937	-	1955	AMMO IGLOO	NOT ELIGIBLE
2060	FAI-00475	1944	FIRE HOUSE	ELIGIBLE
2062	FAI-00476	1945	WAREHOUSE	WWII TEMP PA

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
2075	-	2000	ANG PAVILON	NOT ELIGIBLE
2076	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2077	FAI-00504	1956	HANGAR 7 & 8	ELIGIBLE
2078	-	1988	ACCESS CONTROL FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
2079	FAI-01259	1956	RADAR SHOP	ELIGIBLE
2080	-	1957	WATER SUPPLY	NOT ELIGIBLE
2084	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2085	FAI-00478	1942	HANGAR 6	ELIGIBLE
2092	-	1949	GOLF CLUB HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2093	-	1995	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
2094	-	1995	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
2095	-	2000	GOLF MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
2096	-	2000	GOLF STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2097	-	1956	FALMMABLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2104	FAI-01260	1954	ARMAMENT & ELECTRONICS	ELIGIBLE
2105	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2106	FAI-00505	1957	HANGAR 4 & 5	ELIGIBLE
2107	FAI-01261	1955	FLIGHT SIMULATOR	ELIGIBLE
2108	-	1957	WATER SUP	NOT ELIGIBLE
2109	-	1990	WORKING ANIMAL BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
2110	-	1954	PARACHUTE REPR SHP	NOT ELIGIBLE
2113	-	1959	UTILITY BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
2114	-	1981	GROUND APPROACH SYS	NOT ELIGIBLE
2200	-	1957	ACCESS CONTROL FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
2201	FAI-01230	1957	ORDNANCE ADMIN BLDING	ELIGIBLE
2202	FAI-01231	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2203	FAI-01232	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2204	FAI-01233	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2205	FAI-01234	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2206	FAI-01235	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2207	FAI-01236	1957	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAG	ELIGIBLE
2295	-	1990	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
2997	-	1989	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2998	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
2999	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3000	-	1990	FLT SIMULATOR	NOT ELIGIBLE
3003	FAI-00481	1975	WATER PUMP HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3004	-	1952	FIRE STATION	ELIGIBLE
3005	FAI-00482	1942	HANGAR 3	ELIGIBLE
3008	FAI-00485	1942	HANGAR 2	ELIGIBLE
3010	-	1990	BATTALION HQ	NOT ELIGIBLE
3011	-	1949	WATER SUP	NOT ELIGIBLE
3013	-	1999	UTILITY BUILDING	NOT ELIGIBLE
3014	-	1990	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3015	-	1949	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3016	-	1988	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3017	FAI-00487	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
3018	FAI-00488	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
3019	FAI-00489	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
3020	FAI-00490	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
3021	FAI-00491	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
3022	FAI-00492	1944	BUTLER BUILDING	ELIGIBLE
3023	-	1956	DRY CLEANING	NOT ELIGIBLE
3025	-	1955	LAUNDRY	NOT ELIGIBLE
3026	-	1987	ENTOMOLOGY	NOT ELIGIBLE
3027	-	1991	HAZMAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3028	-	1944	MP STATION	ELIGIBLE
3029	-	1986	VEH STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3030	-	1954	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3031	-	1952	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3032	FAI-00506	1952	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3033	-	1952	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3034	-	1991	HAZMAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3035	-	1991	HAZMAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3036	-	1991	HAZMAT STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3037	-	1993	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3038	-	1993	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3039	-	1998	WATER PUMP HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3203	-	1950	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3205	-	1992	OPEN MESS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3206	-	2001	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3400	-	1988	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
3401	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3403	-	1953	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3405	-	1954	WATER SUP	NOT ELIGIBLE
3406	-	1990	DENTAL CLINIC	NOT ELIGIBLE
3407	-	1953	BROGADE HQ	NOT ELIGIBLE
3408	-	1989	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3409	-	1955	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3411	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3413	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3415	-	1954	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3416	-	1988	DINING	NOT ELIGIBLE
3417	-	1954	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3418	-	1989	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3419	-	1956	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3420	-	1988	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3421	-	1953	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3424	-	1990	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3425	-	1955	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3430	-	1994	CHAPEL	NOT ELIGIBLE
3438	-	1993	TRAINING CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
3440	-	1956	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3442	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3444	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3446	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3448	-	1953	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3450	-	1954	ADMIN/GEN	NOT ELIGIBLE
3451	-	1989	TRAINING CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
3452	-	1953	PHYS FITNESS CTR	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
3453	-	1988	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
3469	-	1996	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3470	-	1996	ARMY RESERVE VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3471	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3472	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3473	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3474	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3475	-	1958	MAINT SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
3476	-	1995	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3477	-	1956	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3479	-	1953	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3480	-	1989	DIRECT SUPPORT MAINT SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
3482	-	1998	LUBE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3483	-	2001	VEH WASH	NOT ELIGIBLE
3484	-	1992	FUEL BLDG	NOT ELIGIBLE
3485	-	1955	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGILBE
3486	-	1991	DECON FACIL	NOT ELIGIBLE
3487	-	1953	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3488	-	1992	FALMMABLE STOR	NOT ELIGIBLE
3489	-	1956	QM REPAIR SHOP	NOT ELIGIBLE
3490	-	1990	ACCESS CONTROL	NOT ELIGIBLE
3491	-	1957	INFLAM MAT STHS	NOT ELIGIBLE
3492	-	1990	VEH MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3493	-	1957	ACCESS CONTROL FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
3494	-	1988	REC CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
3496	-	1988	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3515	-	2000	WATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3519	-	1992	APPLIANCE MAINT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3559	-	1988	AFFES SVS STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
3562	-	1972	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3563	-	1953	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3565	-	1953	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3566	-	1948	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3567	-	1949	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3568	-	1952	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3570	-	1955	SKILL CTR/AUTO	NOT ELIGIBLE
3584	FAI-00497	1945	VEHICLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3589	-	2000	COAL CAR PREHEAT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3590	-	1991	HOUSING MAINTANCE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3593	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3594	-	1950	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3595	FAI-01279	1955	POWER PLANT	ELIGIBLE
3597	-	1976	COLD STROAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3598	FAI-01280	1955	VEHICLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3599	-	1949	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3600	-	1988	WATER SUP TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3700	FAI-01263	1952	GOLDEN NORTH CLUB	ELIGIBLE
3701	FAI-01264	1956	EXCHANGE	ELIGIBLE
3702	-	1969	BOWLING ALLEY	NOT ELIGIBLE
3703	-	1989	COMMISSARY	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
3704	-	1991	EXCHANGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3706	FAI-01265	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3707	FAI-01266	1956	HQ SQ UNIT	ELIGIBLE
3709	FAI-01267	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3711	FAI-01268	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3712	FAI-01270	1956	HQ SQ UNIT	ELIGIBLE
3713	FAI-01279	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3716	FAI-01271	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3717	FAI-01272	1956	HQ SQ UNIT	ELIGIBLE
3718	FAI-01273	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3719	FAI-01274	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3720	FAI-01275	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3721	FAI-01276	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3722	FAI-01277	1956	HQ SQ UNIT	ELIGIBLE
3723	FAI-01278	1956	BARRACKS	ELIGIBLE
3724	-	1953	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
3726	-	1947	MAIN POST OFFICE	NOT ELIGIBLE
3727	-	1987	SKILL DEV CTR	NOT ELIGIBLE
3728	-	1988	DINING	NOT ELIGIBLE
3730	-	1989	AUTO SKILLS CTR	NOT ELIGIBLE
3731	-	1994	STAGING AREA	NOT ELIGIBLE
4005	-	1987	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
4008	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4009	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4010	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4011	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4012	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4013	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4014	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4015	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4016	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4017	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4018	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4019	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4020	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4021	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4022	-	1948	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4023	-	1950	WATER SUP	NOT ELIGIBLE
4024	-	1988	CHILD DEV CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4026	-	1956	ACCESS CONTROL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4027	-	1950	WAITING SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4030	-	1955	EXCH SVS OUTLET	NOT ELIGIBLE
4039	-	1997	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
4041	-	1984	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4042	-	1984	RESTROOMS	NOT ELIGIBLE
4043	-	1984	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4044	-	1984	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4046	-	1982	REC SHELTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4050	-	2001	OUTDOOR REC CTR	NOT ELIGIBLE
4054	FAI-01285	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
4055	FAI-01268	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4056	FAI-01287	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4062	FAI-01256	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4063	FAI-01262	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4064	FAI-01282	1949	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4065	FAI-01237	1953	BASSETT HOSPITAL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4069	FAI-01282	1955	ARCTIC AERO LAB	ELIGIBLE
4070	FAI-01283	1955	ARCTIC AERO LAB	ELIGIBLE
4075	FAI-01284	1956	BARRACKS	NOT ELIGIBLE
4101	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4102	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4103	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4104	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4105	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4106	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4107	-	1960	CHAPEL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4108	-	1955	ADITORIUM/POST THEATRE	NOT ELIGIBLE
4109	-	1974	YOUTH CENTER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4110	-	1948	REC CETNER	NOT ELIGIBLE
4111	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4112	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4113	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4114	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4115	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4116	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4117	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4118	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4119	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4120	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4121	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4122	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4123	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4124	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4125	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4126	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4127	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4128	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4129	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4130	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4131	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4132	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4133	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4134	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4135	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4136	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4137	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4138	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4139	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4140	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4141	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
4142	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4143	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4144	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4145	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4146	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4147	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4148	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4149	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4150	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4151	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4152	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4153	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4154	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4155	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4156	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4157	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4158	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4159	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4160	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4161	-	1952	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4162	-	1953	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4167	-	1990	ARCTIC LIGHTS SCHOOL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4170	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4171	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4172	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4173	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4176	-	1984	FAMILY SVCS ADMIN	NOT ELIGIBLE
4181	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4182	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4183	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4200	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4201	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4202	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4203	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4204	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4205	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4206	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4207	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4208	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4209	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4210	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4211	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4212	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4213	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4214	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4215	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4216	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4222	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4223	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4224	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
4225	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4226	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4227	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4228	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4229	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4230	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4231	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4232	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4233	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4234	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4235	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4236	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4237	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4238	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4239	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4240	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4241	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4242	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4243	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4244	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4245	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4246	-	1955	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4320	-	1982	EXCH SVS OUTLET	NOT ELIGIBLE
4321	-	1978	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
4322	-	1978	REC SUPPORT FAC	NOT ELIGIBLE
4328	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4329	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4330	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4331	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4332	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4333	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4334	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4335	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4336	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4337	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4338	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4339	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4340	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4341	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4342	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4343	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4344	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4345	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4346	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4347	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4348	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4350	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4351	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4352	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4353	-	1954	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
4362	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4363	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4364	-	1953	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4365	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4366	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4367	-	1952	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4368	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4369	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4370	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4371	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4372	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4373	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4374	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4375	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4376	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4377	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4378	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4379	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4380	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4381	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4382	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4383	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4384	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4385	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4386	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4387	-	1959	CAPEHART HOUSING	PROGRAM COMMENTS
4388	-	1959	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4389	-	1959	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4390	-	1954	FIRE STATION	NOT ELIGIBLE
4391	-	1959	TANANA SATELLITE SCHOOL	NOT ELIGIBLE
4392	-	1959	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4393	-	1999	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4394	-	1999	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4400	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4401	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4402	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4403	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4404	-	1990	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4406	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4407	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4408	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4409	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4420	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4421	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4422	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4423	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4424	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4425	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4426	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4427	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE

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BLDG NO.	AHRS NO.	YR BUILT	NAME	NRHP STATUS
4428	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4429	-	1990	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4440	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4441	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4442	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4443	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4444	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4445	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4446	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4447	-	1990	HEAT PLANT	NOT ELIGIBLE
4448	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4449	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4450	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4451	-	1990	FAMILY HOUSING	NOT ELIGIBLE
4452	-	1990	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
5000	-	1992	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5003	-	1978	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5007	-	1985	FLAMMABLE STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5008	-	1985	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5009	-	1996	WATER TREAT/STORAGE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5010	-	1996	WAREHOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5011	-	1996	SCALE HOUSE	NOT ELIGIBLE
5101	-	1986	OBS TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
5103	-	1985	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
5104	-	1989	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5105	-	1987	OBS TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
5106	-	1985	OBS TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
5107	-	1985	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5108	-	1984	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5110	-	1987	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5111	-	1984	OBS TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
5112	-	1984	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE
5113	-	1989	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5114	-	1989	RANGE/TARGET	NOT ELIGIBLE
5115	-	1987	RANGE SUPPORT	NOT ELIGIBLE
5117	-	1985	OBS TOWER	NOT ELIGIBLE
5118	-	1988	RESTROOM	NOT ELIGIBLE

Table 17. Ladd Field National Historic Landmark Inventory – Fort Wainwright

BLDG #	AHRS #	NAME
1021	FAI-00448	NURSES QUARTERS
1024	FAI-00449	RADIO STATION
1043	FAO-00451	NORTH POST CHAPEL
1045	FAI-00452	MURPHY HALL
1046	FAI-00502	GARAGE
1047	FAI-00453	7 APARTMENTS-OFFICERS
1048	FAI-00446	COMMANDER'S QUARTERS

BLDG #	AHRS #	NAME
1049	FAI-00454	12 APARTMENTS-NCO
1051	FAI-00456	14 APARTMENTS-NCO
1533	FAI-00463	BUTLER BUILDING
1534	FAI-00464	BUTLER BUILDING
1537	FAI-00465	BUTLER BUILDING
1538	FAI-00533	BUTLER BUILDING
1539	FAI-00510	BUTLER BUILDING
1540	FAI-00466	BUTLER BUILDING
1555	FAI-00467	HOSPITAL/BARRACKS
1556	FAI-00468	JITNEY GARAGE
1557	FAI-00469	HANGAR NO 1
1558	FAI-00470	AIRFIELD OPERATIONS
1562	FAI-00472	QUARTERMASTERS
3005	FAI-00482	HANGAR NO 3
3008	FAI-00485	HANGAR NO 2
3018	FAI-00487	BUTLER BUILDING
3019	FAI-00488	BUTLER BUILDING
3020	FAI-00489	BUTLER BUILDING
3021	FAI-00490	BUTLER BUILDING
3022	FAI-00491	BUTLER BUILDING
3028	FAI-00492	BUTLER BUILDING
3203	FAI-00465	TYPE 49 AMMO IGLOO
N/A	FAI-01246	NORTH APRON/TAXIWAY
N/A	FAI-01244	NORTH RUNWAY
N/A	FAI-01245	SOUTH RUNWAY
N/A	N/A	SOUTH APRON/TAXIWAY

Table 18. Ladd Air Force Base Historic District Inventory – Fort Wainwright

BLDG #	AHRS #	NAME
1001	FAI-01248	BARRACKS
1004	FAI-01249	BARRACKS
1021	FAI-00448	PERSONNEL SERVICES
1024	FAI-00449	OPS MANAGEMENT TRAINING
1040	FAI-01251	BOQ 5
1041	FAI-01252	BOQ 4
1042	FAI-01253	BOQ 3
1043	FAI-00451	PROTESTANT CHAPEL
1045	FAI-00452	VIP HOUSING
1047	FAI-00453	OFFICERS QUARTERS
1048	FAI-00446	COMMANGER'S QUARTERS
1049	FAI-000454	NCO QUARTERS
1051	FAI-00456	NCO QUARTERS
1053	FAI-01254	ELECTRIC SHOP
1054	FAI-01255	MOTOR POOL 2
1059	FAI-00457	MOTOR POOL
1060	FAI-01257	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND CENTER
1538	FAI-00533	SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TRANSPORTATION
1541	FAI-00503	AIRWAYS & AIR COMM SERVICES
1555	FAI-00467	HEADQUARTERS

**SECOND DRAFT
JANUARY 2005**

BLDG #	AHRS #	NAME
1556	FAI-00468	RECIPRICAL ENGINE SHOP
1557	FAI-00469	HANGAR 1
1562	FAI-00472	AIR FORCE SERVCIE STORES NO. 4
1565	FAI-01258	REFUELING MAINTENANCE SHOP
1579	FAI-01289	BOM WAREHOUSE DEPT NO 1
1595	FAI-01338	MACHINE SHOP
2077	FAI-00504	HANGAR NO 7&8
2079	FAI-01259	FLIGHT COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2104	FAI-01260	FALCON MISSILE SECTION
2106	FAI-00505	HANGAR NO 4&5
2107	FAI-01261	FLIGHT SYNTHETIC TRAINER
2201	FAI-01230	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2202	FAI-01231	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2203	FAI-01232	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2204	FAI-01233	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2205	FAI-01234	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2206	FAI-01235	ORDNANCE STORAGE
2207	FAI-01236	ORDNANCE STORAGE
3005	FAI-00482	HANGAR NO 3
3008	FAI-00485	HANGAR NO 2
3018	FAI-00487	WAREHOUSE NO 4
3019	FAI-00488	AIR FORCE SERVICE STORES NO 2
3020	FAI-00489	AIR FORCE SERVICE STORES NO 3
3021	FAI-00490	WAREHOUSE NO 7
3022	FAI-00491	WAREHOUSE NO 8
3700	FAI-01263	GOLDEN NORTH SERVICE CLUB, U.S. ARMY
3701	FAI-01264	BX BRANCH NO 3
3706	FAI-01265	BARRACKS
3707	FAI-01266	HQ SQ SECTION
3708	FAI-01267	BARRACKS
3711	FAI-01268	BARRACKS
3712	FAI-01269	HQ SQ SECTION
3713	FAI-01270	BARRACKS
3716	FAI-01271	BARRACKS
3717	FAI-01272	DINING HALL NO 3
3718	FAI-01273	BARRACKS
3719	FAI-01274	BARRACKS
3720	FAI-01275	BARRACKS
3721	FAI-01276	BARRACKS
3722	FAI-01277	CLOTHING STORE
3723	FAI-01278	BARRACKS
N/A	FAI-01244	NORTH RUNWAY
N/A	FAI-01245	SOUTH RUNWAY
N/A	FAI-01246	NORTH TAXIWAY
N/A	N/A	SOUTH TAXIWAY/APRON

APPENDIX 2

**RECORD OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONSIDERATION
and
EXAMPLE MEMO TO NEPA**

RECORD OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONSIDERATION

1. Project Number: _____

2. Project Name: _____

3. Project Location: ☐ FRA ☐ FWA-Main Post ☐ FWA-YTA ☐ FWA-TFTA
 ☐ FWA-DTA-East ☐ FWA-DTA-West
 ☐ Other: _____

Description: _____

4. Project Description: _____

5. Is Project an Undertaking? (Follow SOP-1) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Explain why: _____

If yes, do not proceed. Sign form and submit to CRM for approval.

6. Does the Project fall under a Categorical Exclusion? (Follow SOP-2)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which one:

- ☐ In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance
- ☐ Ordnance disposal in existing open burning/open detonation units
- ☐ Emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants/contaminants
- ☐ Impact area
- ☐ Active surface danger zone
- ☐ In-kind maintenance work on existing feature
- ☐ Tree planting in FRA cantonment
- ☐ Planting and maintenance of wildlife food
- ☐ Maintenance of shrub plots in previously disturbed areas
- ☐ Prescribed burn of existing and active rangeland
- ☐ Removal/replacement in kind of plant materials that pose an imminent hazard to people or structures
- ☐ Maintenance of existing grounds and landscaping
- ☐ Minimal grading to direct water away from the bases of buildings
- ☐ Paving and repair of streets and driveways with materials and finishes that match existing materials and finishes
- ☐ Replacement and repair of sidewalks and curbing in existing locations with materials that match existing materials and finishes, installation techniques, profiles, color, dimensions, and texture
- ☐ Repair and replacement of existing water, sewage, and heating lines in their present

- configuration and alignment without altering or damaging existing site features such as vegetation, lighting, sidewalks, steps, and building foundations
- b Repair and replacement of existing electric lines and poles in their present configuration, height and type
 - b Removing of ice build-up by methods that will not damage roofing or walls
 - b Routine cleaning of gutters and downspouts
 - b Installing new insulation in roof cavity or attic floor
 - b Routine in-kind maintenance of flashing
 - b Routine in-kind maintenance of roofing
 - b Repair of roofs using in-kind material
 - b Painting of metal roofs to retain existing color, with a color identified in design standards, or to restore the historic color scheme
 - b Replacing existing roofing in-kind or to match historic roofing material. Installing ice-and-water barrier material along the lower edges while replacing or repairing roofing.
 - b Placement of snow guards that are in keeping with the roof's design to prevent hazards from accumulated snow or ice
 - b Cleaning wall surfaces with standard garden hose water pressure and natural bristle brushes
 - b Repair of existing foundation walls, footings, piers, and slabs to match existing materials, installation technique, profiles, and finishes
 - b Exterior painting provided that preparation techniques that follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards are employed to ensure that the new paint surface is compatible with the exterior surface material and that the original texture and color are matched
 - b Replacement in-kind of existing siding
 - b Match existing size, color, and texture of masonry when making repairs
 - b General maintenance of doors and windows to insure proper operation
 - b Cleaning of windows with standard garden hose pressure and appropriate detergent.
 - b Reglazing and caulking broken windowpanes in-kind
 - b Replacing and refinishing in-kind window trim
 - b Repair of existing window and door screen in-kind
 - b Replacement of window sash with energy efficient and blast proof sashes that match in material, style, size, and finish

If yes, do not proceed. Sign form and submit to CRM for approval.

7. Define Area of Potential Effect (Follow SOP-4): _____

8. Does Project Affect a Historic Property? (Follow SOP-5)

8A Is/are there properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places b Yes b No OR a National Historic Landmark property b Yes b No

8A-I Identification

Preliminary Analysis - Identify resources referenced to determine if survey is required:

Survey - document level of survey conducted to identify historic properties:

8B Evaluation

8B-I Identify historic context(s) used in evaluation of property(ies): _____

8B-II Criteria for Evaluation:

Criteria A: _____

Criteria B: _____

Criteria C: _____

Criteria D: _____

8B-III Do Criteria Considerations apply to the property ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, explain: _____

8B-IV Does the property have historic integrity ☐ Yes ☐ No
Explain: _____

8C Assessing Effects

☐ No Historic Properties Affected Explain: _____

☐ No Historic Properties Adversely Affected Explain: _____

☐ Historic Properties Adversely Affected Explain: _____

☐ Direct or Indirect Affect on a National Historic Landmark Explain: _____

If No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Affected, do not proceed. Sign form and submit to CRM for approval.

9. Apply Best Management Practices (Follow SOP-6):

Explain how SOP-6 has been applied: _____

9A. What planning and other actions did Installation take to avoid direct and adverse effects to the National Historic Landmark if a NHL is affected?

If application of best management practices results in avoidance of adverse affects do not proceed. Sign form and submit to CRM for approval.

10. Alternative Review (Follow SOP-7)

Explain how SOP-7 has been applied: _____

If alternative review results in adverse affects avoidance of do not proceed. Sign form and submit to CRM for approval.

11. Treatment of Adverse Effects (Follow SOP-8)

Provide mitigation measures to be met prior to undertaking moving forward: _____

12. Document Decision of Acceptable Loss (Follow SOP-9)

Is this undertaking subject to acceptable loss b Yes b No

If yes, explain how SOP-8 was found not applicable: _____

12a Attach a copy of the Garrison Commander's letter to the ACHP notifying them of intent to

implement SOP-9 along with ACHP comments on this action.

Proponent: _____ Date: _____

Preparer: _____ Date: _____

CRM: _____ Date: _____

Chief Environmental _____ Date: _____

Directorate of Public Works _____ Date: _____

Date sent to NEPA: _____

Date sent out for 15 day review if applicable: _____

If sent out for review, attach comments received and address comments as appropriate.

Example Memo to NEPA

MEMO

TO: Keven Gardner, NEPA

FROM: Russell Sackett, CRM

DATE:

SUBJECT:

The Cultural Resources Program has reviewed the above referenced project in regards to its potential impact to historic properties under the guidance of the Standard Operating Procedures 1-8 of USAG-AK's Historic Properties Component of its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Based on applying the SOPs, the proposed project has (no affect) (no adverse affect) (an adverse affect) on a (historic property) (National Historic Landmark). Based on the level of impact to the cultural environment, it is recommended that a (REC) (EA) (EIS) be prepared as the proper NEPA document.

Our findings are detailed in the attached Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC). The RHPC should be made part of the NEPA administrative record and appended to any NEPA document prepared for this project. The information in the RHPC is also provided to assist you in preparing the cultural resource sections of the NEPA document. Some information may have been withheld for the attached RHPC due to its sensitive nature in terms of site locations or Tribal concerns. This information has been withheld because this RHPC may become a public document. If such information has been withheld, it is retained by the Cultural Resources Program.

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION, CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS OF INTEGRITY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Criteria for Evaluation (used to assess the significance of a property)

As provided in 36 CFR § 60.4, the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation are as follows:

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (used to evaluate normally excluded properties)

Some kinds of properties are normally excluded from National Register of Historic Places eligibility. These include religious properties, properties which have been moved, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, and properties less than fifty years old. However, exceptions can be made for these kinds of properties if they meet one of the standard criteria above *and* fall under one of the seven special “criteria considerations” listed below:

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily... structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, ...and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Integrity

In addition to significance, a historic property must possess “integrity” to be eligible for the National Register. Integrity is the ability of the resource to convey its significance; to reveal to the viewer the reason for its inclusion in the National Register. Integrity is a subjective quality, but must be judged based on how the historic property’s physical features relate to its significance. Seven aspects are used to define integrity. Some, if not all, should be present for the resource to retain its historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These concepts are defined as follows:

- **Location:** the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between a historic property and its location is important to conveying the sense of historic events and persons and to understanding why the historic property was created or why the event occurred. Moved historic properties are usually not considered eligible; see Criteria Considerations for exceptions.
- **Design:** the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a historic property. Design is the result of conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of the historic property and includes elements such as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. For districts, design includes the way sites, buildings, structure, or objects are related; for example, spatial relationships between major features; visual patterns of a landscape, etc.
- **Setting:** the physical environment of a historic property. This quality refers to the character of the resource’s location. It involves how the historic property or site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting can include such features as topography, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings and other features or open space. For districts, setting is important not only within the boundaries of the district, but also between the district and its surroundings.
- **Materials:** the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of the creator(s) and suggest the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. An historic property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic

significance. If rehabilitated, those materials must have been preserved. Recreations are not considered eligible for the National Register.

- **Workmanship:** the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history (post-contact) or prehistory (pre-contact). Workmanship is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a site, building, structure, object, or district and may apply to the historic property as a whole or to individual components. This aspect of integrity provides evidence for the technology of a craft, illustrates the aesthetic principles of a historic (post-contact) or prehistoric (pre-contact) period, and reveals individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.
- **Feeling:** a historic property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
- **Association:** the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A resource retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.

Historic Context

Historic context provides the framework for evaluating specific properties. Historic context consists of the patterns and trends in history or prehistory, organized by theme, place and time, which allow a property to be understood. Contexts can be local, regional, or national in scope, and their themes can range widely to include prehistory, economics, technology, cultural affiliation, architecture, transportation and other topics. Historic contexts identify property types that represent the past activity, and are often prepared as formal studies. Examples include *Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790 to 1940*; and *Early Mining History: Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely*. Resources may be evaluated under multiple contexts. It is possible for a resource that is not eligible for the National Register under one historic context to be found eligible under another, or for a property to be eligible under multiple contexts. An integrated landscape approach is one strategy for evaluating properties that may have significance under multiple contexts.

APPENDIX 4
GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

1 **Acceptable loss** is when the installation commander has determined that treatment or
2 mitigation of adverse effects to a historic property is not in the best public interest or is not
3 financially or otherwise feasible.

4
5 **Adverse effects** are those effects of an undertaking that may alter, directly or indirectly, any
6 of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the
7 National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the historic
8 property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The criteria
9 of *adverse effect* also require consideration of all qualifying characteristics of a historic property,
10 including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the historic
11 property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. *Adverse effects* may include
12 reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther
13 removed in distance or be cumulative.

14
15 **Archaeological resource** means any material remains of human life or activities which are at
16 least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest.

17
18 **Archaeological interest** means capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings
19 of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of
20 scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement,
21 controlled collection, analysis, interpretation, and explanation.

22
23 **Area of potential effects** means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking
24 may directly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic
25 properties exist. The *area of potential effects* is influenced by the scale and nature of an
26 undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

27
28 **Building** means a construction (e.g. house, hotel, church, etc) created principally to shelter
29 any form of human activity. *Building* may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally
30 related unit, such as a courthouse and jail.

31
32 A **built resource** includes buildings, structures, objects, and district that are included in or
33 eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

34
35 **Categorical exclusions**, as provided for in Section 4.5(a)(3) of the Army Alternation
36 Procedures, are activities excluded from further review under the HPC. The list of categorical
37 exclusions is developed in consultation with consulting parties. Examples include activities in
38 areas that pose an imminent threat to human health and safety, repair and maintenance work that
39 will have minimal impact on historic properties, and undertakings addressed in previously
40 executed agreements.

41
42 **Consulting parties** are those parties that have a consultative role in the Section 106 process;
43 these parties, for the purposes for the implementation of USAG-AK's Historic Properties
44 Component (HPC), are the SHPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, representatives of local
45 governments, and applicants for Federal permits, licenses, assistance or other forms of Federal
46 approval. Members of the public may participate as *consulting parties* upon the invitation of the
47 installation commander.

48
49 **Consultation** means the formal process of seeking, discussing, identifying and considering
50 the views of consulting parties. For purposes of the Army Alternation Procedures, and
51 implementation of the HPC, *consultation* with Federally recognized Indian Tribes means

1 *consultation* on a government-to-government basis as defined below.

2
3 ***Coordination***, for the purposes of Army Alternate Procedures, means the informal
4 communication and exchange of information and ideas between consulting parties concerning
5 historic preservation issues affecting USAG-AK. *Coordination* is intended to be an informal
6 process, on a staff-to-staff basis, for routine management issues as distinguished from the formal
7 consultation and tribal consultation processes as defined by the Army Alternate Procedures.

8
9 ***Coordinator for Native American Affairs (CNAA)*** means the individuals designated by the
10 installation commander, in accordance with AR 200-4 (1-9 (c)), to facilitate the government-to-
11 government relationship with Federally recognized Indian Tribes. The installation commander
12 will ensure that the *CNAA* has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and
13 education to conduct installation consultation responsibilities with Federally recognized
14 American Indian Tribes. The *CNAA* is also responsible, when designated, to carry out staff-to-
15 staff consultation actions with Federally recognized Indian Tribes. The *CNAA* will have access to
16 the installation command staff in order to facilitate direct government-to-government
17 consultation.

18
19 ***ACHP*** means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or
20 employee designated to act for the ACHP.

21
22 ***Historic property*** means historic property as defined in the National Historic Preservation
23 Act, cultural items as defined in National Archeological Grave Protection and Repatriation Act or
24 by a Federally recognized American Indian Tribe, archaeological resources as defined in the
25 Archeological Resources Protection Act, sacred sites as defined in Executive Order 13007 to
26 which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, collections as
27 defined in Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections (36 CFR § 79), and
28 American Indian cultural resource.

29
30 ***Cultural Resource Manager (CRM)*** means the individual designated by the Garrison
31 Commander, in accordance with AR 200-4 (1-9 (b)), to coordinate the Section 106
32 responsibilities required under the Army Alternate Procedures. The Garrison Commander will
33 ensure that the *CRM* has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to
34 carry out installation cultural resources management responsibilities. The *CRM* shall ensure that
35 all historic properties technical work, including identification and evaluation of historic
36 properties, assessment and treatment of effects, and preparation of the Historic Properties
37 Component, is conducted by individuals who meet the applicable Secretary of the Interior's
38 Professional Qualification Standards (1983) or Proposed Historic Preservation Professional
39 Qualifications (1997).

40
41 ***Day*** or days means calendar days.

42
43 ***Disposal*** means any authorized method of permanently divesting the Department of the
44 Army of control of and responsibility for real estate.

45
46 ***District*** means a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant
47 concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past
48 events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A *district* may also comprise individual
49 elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

50
51 ***Effect*** means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for

1 inclusion in or make it eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

2
3 ***Environmental Assessment*** (EA) is the NEPA term used for the documentation used to
4 assist agency planning and decision-making. It is required to assess environmental impacts and
5 evaluate their significance and is routinely used as a planning document to evaluate
6 environmental impacts, develop alternatives and mitigation measures, and allow for agency and
7 public participation.

8
9 ***Environmental Impact Statement*** (EIS) is a NEPA term referring to a detailed written
10 statement required under NEPA for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the
11 human environment.

12
13 ***Exempted undertakings*** are categories of undertakings that are exempt from review by an
14 installation under a certified HPC. Exempted undertakings include undertakings addressed
15 through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative
16 executed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14; undertakings categorically excluded by an
17 installation's HPC pursuant to Section 3.5(a)(4) of the Army Alternation Procedures; and
18 undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety.

19
20 ***Federally recognized Indian Tribe***, for the purposes of the Army Alternate Procedures
21 means: (i) an American Indian Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village or community within the
22 continental United States presently acknowledged by the Secretary of the Interior to exist as an
23 American Indian Tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act, Public Law
24 103-454; and (ii) Regional Corporations or Village Corporations, as those terms are defined in
25 Section 3 of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which are recognized
26 as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because
27 of their status as American Indians.

28
29 ***Finding of No Significant Impact*** (FNSI) is a NEPA document that briefly states why an
30 action will not significantly affect the environment, and, therefore, that an EIS will not be
31 prepared.

32
33 The ***Garrison Commander***, an Army colonel, is the principal assistant to the Installation
34 Commander in discharging the responsibilities of the Post Commander. The Garrison
35 Commander is charged with providing Base Operations Support to all activities and personnel on
36 the POM. The Garrison Commander directs, oversees, and coordinates Garrison staff.

37
38 ***Government-to-government relations***, for the purposed of this document, means relations
39 formally established between USAG-AK and Federally recognized Indian Tribes through their
40 respective governmental structures. In recognition of a Federally recognized American Indian
41 Tribe's status as a sovereign nation, formal government-to-government relations are established
42 and maintained directly between installation commanders and the heads of Tribal governments.
43 In accordance with AR 200-4, the installation commander will initiate government-to-
44 government relations with federally recognized American Indian Tribes by means of formal,
45 written communication to the heads of Tribal governments. Such letters should designate an
46 installation official who is authorized to conduct follow-on consultations with the Tribe's
47 designated representative. The installation commander is encouraged to meet face-to-face with
48 the heads of Tribal governments as part of the process to initiate government-to-government
49 consultation. The final decision on USAG-AK's Historic Properties Component, which has been
50 subject of government-to-government consultation, will be formally transmitted from the
51 installation commander to the head of the Tribal government.

1
2 ***Historic Architect*** means a person with a degree or license in architecture who has also had
3 professional experience on historic preservation projects or graduate study in architectural
4 preservation, American architectural history, or preservation planning. The Historic Architect
5 must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983) or Proposed
6 Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications (1997).

7
8 ***Historic preservation or preservation*** includes, identification, evaluation, recordation,
9 documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration,
10 stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training
11 regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

12
13 ***Historic property*** means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object
14 included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the
15 Secretary of the Interior. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and
16 located within such properties. The term includes historic properties of traditional religious and
17 cultural importance to Federally recognized American Indian Tribes. The term "eligible for
18 inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such in
19 accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the
20 National Register criteria.

21
22 ***Historic property type*** refers to the kind of resource being documented, recorded, or
23 evaluated. Types of historic properties include buildings (churches, forts, libraries, post offices,
24 etc.), structures (automobiles, bridges, canals, earthworks, etc.), objects (boundary markers,
25 fountains, sculptures, etc.), and districts (collections of buildings, structures, and objects unified
26 by a common theme).

27
28 ***Historic Properties Component (HPC)*** means, in accordance with the Army Alternate
29 Procedures, that portion of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan that relates
30 directly to the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The
31 HPC is a five-year plan that provides for the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects,
32 treatment, and management of USAG-AK's historic properties, including those of traditional
33 religious and cultural importance to a Federally recognized American Indian Tribe. The HPC is
34 the basis upon which USAG-AK's program is evaluated for certification for purposes of the
35 Army Alternate Procedures. While the HPC remains a component of the Integrated Cultural
36 Resources Management Plan, it stands along as a legal compliance document under the Army
37 Alternate Procedures.

38
39 ***If feasible*** refers to taking financial and economic considerations into account when
40 evaluating the effect a proposed undertaking will have on a historic property.

41
42 ***Improvements*** mean an addition to land amounting to more than repair or replacement and
43 costing labor or capital (e.g., buildings, pavements, pipelines, and other structures more or less
44 permanently attached to the land).

45
46 ***In grants*** means real property acquired for Army use by lease, license, or permit.

47
48 ***Installation*** means a grouping of facilities located in the same vicinity, which are under
49 control of the Army and used by Army organizations. This includes land and improvements. In
50 addition to those used primarily by soldiers, the term "installation" applies to real properties such
51 as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals,

1 terminals, and other special mission installations. The term may also be applied to a state or
2 region in which the Army maintains facilities. For example, the Army National Guard may
3 consider National Guard facilities within a state to be one installation and the U.S. Army Reserve
4 may consider Regional Support Centers to be installations. Under the AAP, a sub installation
5 may be certified individually or as part of its support installation.

6
7 **Installation commander** is the individual responsible for management and operation of the
8 installation.

9
10 **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)** is a five-year plan developed
11 and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural
12 resources in way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse
13 effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the Army.

14
15 **Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP)** integrates land use needs, in
16 support of the military mission, with the management and conservation of natural resources. The
17 INRMP, which is a five-year planning document, provides sound land use decisions and natural
18 resource management. The plan also ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy
19 Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act.

20
21 **Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places** means the individual who has been
22 delegated the authority by NPS to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National
23 Register of Historic Places. The Keeper may further delegate this authority as he or she deems
24 appropriate.

25 **Layaway** means to hold for future sale. In real estate terms, layaway refers to setting aside
26 property for sale in the future. Usually, terms and conditions are placed on the sale prior to its
27 purchase by another Federal agency or outside organization.

28
29 **Mitigation** refers to actions taken to reduce, minimize, or alleviate adverse effects caused by
30 a Federal undertaking.

31
32 **Mothballing** refers to the act of temporarily securing a building or structure and its
33 component features to reduce vandalism or break-ins. When a building or structure is
34 mothballed, adequate ventilation to the interior should be provided, and utilities and mechanical
35 systems modified or secured. The process also entails stabilizing the building or structure,
36 exterminating or controlling pests, and protecting the exterior from moisture penetration. A plan
37 for maintaining and monitoring the building or structure should be developed and implemented.

38
39 **National Historic Landmark (NHL)** means a historic property that the Secretary of the
40 Interior has designated a *NHL* pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of 1935, Public Law 100-17.
41 NHLs are places where significant historical events have occurred, where prominent Americans
42 worked or lived, that represent those ideas that shaped the nation, that provide important
43 information about our past, or that are outstanding examples of design or construction.

44
45 **National Register of Historic Places Criteria** means the criteria established by the Secretary
46 of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register of
47 Historic Places (36 CFR § 60).

48
49 **NEPA process** means the decision making process established by the National
50 Environmental Policy Act as implemented by the regulations published by the Council on
51 Environmental Quality and AR 200-2. The *NEPA process* involves preparation of a NEPA

document, either a Record of Environmental Consideration, an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), followed by a decision document. An EA usually results in either a Finding of No Significant Impact or Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS. An EIS results in a Record of Decision.

Object is a term to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions (e.g., fountains, monuments, sculptures, etc.) that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. *Object* has a similar but distinct meaning from Objects of Distinct Cultural Patrimony.

Planning level survey (PLS) describes the status of completion of the inventory of historic properties that are known, or may be expected to be present on the installation. The PLS is based on a review of existing literature, records, and data.

Professional standards mean, for the purposes of [this document,] those standards set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), which apply to individuals conducting technical work for the Army. Tribal members are uniquely qualified to identify and assist in the evaluation, assessment of effect, and treatment of historic properties to which they attach traditional religious and cultural importance. When the Army requests assistance from Federally recognized American Indian Tribes to aid in the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects and treatment of historic properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, such Tribal members need not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (1983) (48 FR 44738-44739) and Proposed Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications (1997).

Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance are properties that are associated with the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of an Indian Tribe.

Real estate means real property owned by the United States and under the control of the Army. It includes the land, right, title, and interest therein and improvements thereon. The land includes minerals in their natural state and standing timber; when severed from the land, they become personal property. The General Services Administration has excepted growing crops from the definition of real estate when the disposal agency designates such crops for disposal by severance and removal from the land. Right and interest include leaseholds, easements, rights-of-way, water rights, air rights, and rights to lateral and subjacent support. Installed building equipment is considered real estate until severed. Equipment in place is considered personal property.

Real property see real estate.

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) is a signed statement, required under AR 200-2, submitted with the documentation that briefly documents that an Army undertaking has received environmental/cultural review that briefly describes the proposed action and timeframe and identifies the proponent and approving official(s). The REC provides sufficient documentation to enable a decision. Comments, which result from the review of the REC, are compiled into a decision, the approved guidance for the undertaking is then provided to the proponent.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a

1 historic property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or
2 features, which convey its historical or cultural values.

3
4 **Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and
5 character of a historic property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal
6 of features from other periods of its history and reconstruction of missing features from the
7 restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
8 systems and other code-required work to make historic properties functional is appropriate within
9 a restoration project.

10
11 **Review and monitoring** means an informal process in which an installation shall coordinate
12 with consulting parties to discuss proposed undertakings for the upcoming year, results of plan
13 implementation during the previous year, the overall effectiveness of the installation's Historic
14 Properties Component, and the need for making amendment to it. At a minimum, this review and
15 monitoring shall be conducted annually.

16
17 **Site** is a location of significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a
18 building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses
19 historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

20
21 **Sovereign or sovereignty**, with respect to Federally recognized American Indian Tribes
22 means the exercise of inherent sovereign powers over their members and territories.

23
24 **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)** are the step-by-step methods USAG-AK will follow
25 when managing historic properties affected by installation undertakings. The SOPs are based on
26 the goals, management practices, and historic preservation standards developed in the HPC.

27
28 **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)** means the official appointed or designated
29 pursuant to Section 101 (b) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended to
30 administer the state historic preservation program or representative designated to act for the State
31 Historic Preservation Officer.

32
33 **Surface Danger Zone** means the area designated on the ground of a training complex (to
34 include associated safety areas) for the vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments,
35 debris, and components resulting from the firing of detonation of weapon systems to include
36 exploded and unexploded ordnance.

37
38 **Transfer** means the change of jurisdiction over real property from one Federal agency or
39 department to another, including military departments and defense agencies.

40
41 **Tribal consultation** means seeking, discussing, identifying and considering Tribal views
42 through good faith dialogue with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes on a government-
43 to-government basis in recognition of the unique relationship between Federal and Tribal
44 governments and the status of Federally recognized American Indian Tribes as sovereign nations
45 (see government-to-government relations.)

46
47 **Treatment plans** provide guidance on maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and
48 preservation of historic properties. The plans are based on the Secretary of the Interiors
49 Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

50
51 **Undertaking** means a project, activity, or program that is funded in whole or in part under

1 the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of the
2 Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval.

3
4 A *view shed* refers to the visual and spatial relationship between the historic property and the
5 surrounding area. It refers to the area on the ground that is visible from a specific location or
6 locations. A view shed can also refer to the view into and out of a neighborhood, the view
7 created by a landscape.

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APPENDIX 5

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

1	Acronym	Title
2	AAP	Army Alternate Procedures
3	ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
4	AEC	Army Environmental Center
5	AFB	Air Force Base
6	AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
7	ALCOM	Alaska Command
8	APE	Area of Potential Effect
9	ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
10	ASB	Arctic Support Brigade
11	BAX	Battle Area Complex
12	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
13	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
14	CR	Cultural Resources
15	CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
16	CRREL	Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
17	DCA	Directorate of Community Affairs
18	DMPTR	Digital Multi Purpose Training Range
19	DOC	Directorate of Contracts
20	DOD	Department of Defense
21	DOL	Directorate of Logistics
22	DPTSM	Directorate of Plans, Training, Security, and Mobilization.
23	DPW	Directorate of Public Works
24	DTA	Donnelly Training Area
25	FRA	Fort Richardson
26	FWA	Fort Wainwright
27	GIS	Geographic Information System
28	HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
29	HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
30	HPC	Historic Properties Component
31	ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
32	IMA	Installation Management Area
33	INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
34	IPBC	Infantry Platoon Battle Course
35	ISBC	Infantry Squad Battle Course
36	ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
37	LCTA	Land Condition Trend Analysis
38	LEC	Law Enforcement Command
39	LRAM	Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance
40	MPTR	Multi Purpose Training Range
41	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
42	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
43	NHL	National Historic Landmark
44	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
45	NPS	National Park Service
46	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
47	NWTC	Northern Warfare Training Center
48	OHA	Office of History and Archaeology
49	PAO	Public Affairs Office

1	PLS	Planning Level Survey
2	RTLTP	Range and Training Land Program
3	SBCT	Stryker Brigade Combat Team
4	SDZ	Surface Danger Zones
5	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
6	SIB	Separate Infantry Brigade
7	SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
8	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
9	TA	Training Areas
10	TFTA	
11	USAF	U.S. Air Force
12	USAG-AK	U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska
13	USARAK	U.S. Army Alaska
14	USARPAC	U.S. Army, Pacific
15	YTA	Yukon Training Area

APPENDIX 6

WORLD WIDE WEB LINKS

Army Regulations

- AR 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf
- AR 200-2 Environmental Analysis of Army Actions
http://mrmc-www.army.mil/docs/RCQ/ar200_2.pdf
- AR 200-3, Natural Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_3.pdf
- AR 200-4 Cultural Resources Management
http://www.usapa.army.mil/pdffiles/r200_4.pdf
- AR 210-20, Master Planning for Army Installations
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r210_20.pdf
- AR 405-80, Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r405_80.pdf
- AR PAM 200-4 Cultural Resources Management
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p200_4.pdf
- Army Alternate Procedures
<http://www.achp.gov/AAPFinal6Mar02.pdf>

Department of the Army

- U.S. Army
<http://www.army.mil>
- Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections
<http://www.mvs.usace.army.mil/engr/curation/Home.htm>
- U.S. Army Environmental Center
<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/>
- US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
<http://www.cecer.army.mil/td/tips/index.cfm>
- FORSCOM
<http://www.forscom.army.mil/>
- TRADOC
<http://tradoc.monroe.army.mil/>
- ITAM, Integrated Training Area Management
<http://www.army-itam.com>
<http://www.army-itam.com/public/components/components.html>
- LRAM, Land Rehabilitation and Management
<http://www.army-itam.com/public/program/overview.jsp>

Federal Laws

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.dat/lgm003.html>
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- 1 <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm>
- 2 • Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- 3 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/laws/archprotect.htm>
- 4 • National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- 5 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/laws/NHPA1966.htm>
- 6 • Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act
- 7 <http://www.epa.gov/lead/titleten.html>
- 8 • Americans with Disabilities Act
- 9 <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm>
- 10 • Historic Sites Act 1935
- 11 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/wwdo/law1935.htm>
- 12 • Alaskan Native Claims Act
- 13 <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/43/ch33.html>
- 14 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- 15 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/laws/religious.htm>
- 16 • Freedom of Information Act
- 17 http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/foia_updates/Vol_XVII_4/page2.htm

19 Executive Orders

- 20 • EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
- 21 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/execord.htm>
- 22 • EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites
- 23 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/eo13007.htm>
- 24 • EO 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- 25 <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13084.htm>
- 26 • EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- 27 <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm>
- 28 • EO 13287 Preserve America
- 29 <http://www.achp.gov/news-preserveamericaEO.html>

32 Federal Regulations

- 33 • 32 CFR § 229, Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations
- 34 <http://lula.law.cornell.edu/cfr/cfr.php?title=32&type=part&value=229>
- 35 • 32 CFR § 650, Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- 36 <http://lula.law.cornell.edu/cfr/cfr.php?title=32&type=part&value=650>
- 37 • 36 CFR § 60, National Register of Historic Places
- 38 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr60.html>
- 39 • 36 CFR § 63, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic
- 40 Places
- 41 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr63.html>
- 42 • 36 CFR § 65, National Historic Landmarks Program
- 43 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/laws/Landmarks.htm>
- 44 • 36 CFR § 67, Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to Sec. 48(g) and Sec. 170(h) of the
- 45 Internal Revenue Code of 1986
- 46 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/taxregs.htm>
- 47 • 36 CFR § 68, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- 48 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr68.html>
- 49 • 36 CFR § 78, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the NHPA

- 1 http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_00/36cfr78_00.html
- 2 • 36 CFR § 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections
- 3 <http://lula.law.cornell.edu/cfr/cfr.php?title=36&type=part&value=79>
- 4 • 36 CFR § 800, Protection of Historic Properties
- 5 <http://www.achp.gov/regs.html>
- 6 • 36 CFR § 800.5, Protection of Historic Properties, Assessment of Adverse Effects
- 7 <http://www.achp.gov/regs.html#800.5>
- 8 • 36 CFR § 800.14, Protection of Historic Properties, Federal Agency Program Alternatives
- 9 <http://www.achp.gov/regs.html#800.14>
- 10 • 43 CFR § 10, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations
- 11 <http://www.cast.uark.edu/products/NAGPRA/nagpra.dat/lgm004.html>
- 12 • 43 CFR § 3, Preservation of American Antiquities
- 13 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/43cfr3.html>
- 14 • 43 CFR § 7.2, Protection of Archeological Resources, Authority
- 15 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

16 17 Organizations/Programs

- 18 • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- 19 www.achp.gov/
- 20 • National Register of Historic Places
- 21 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>
- 22 • National Historic Landmarks
- 23 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/>
- 24 • Layaway Economic Analysis
- 25 <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/software.html>
- 26 • Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
- 27 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/>
- 28 • U.S. Geological Survey
- 29 <http://www.usgs.gov>
- 30 • DoD Legacy Resource Management Program
- 31 <http://www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/index.htm>

32 33 Preservation Briefs and Bulletins

- 34 • Preservation Brief 31, Mothballing Historic Buildings
- 35 <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/brief31.htm>
- 36 • National Register Bulletin 15
- 37 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>
- 38 • National Register Bulletin 16a:
- 39 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>
- 40 • National Register Bulletin 16b: Multiple properties
- 41 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16b/>
- 42 • National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property
- 43 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb39/>
- 44 • National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have
- 45 Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years
- 46 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb22/>

47 Program Comments, Agreement, and MOAs

- 48 • Program Comment on Capehart and Wherry Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing, Associated
- 49 Structures, and Historic Landscapes

- 1 <http://www.achp.gov/FRnoticecapehartwherry.pdf>
2 • Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with American Indian Tribal
3 Governments
4 <http://www.npaihb.org/policy/gvtogv.html>
5

6 Secretary of the Interior Guidelines

- 7 • Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preserving Historic Buildings
8 http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/standguide/preserve/preserve_approach.htm
9 • Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
10 http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_approach.htm
11 • Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards
12 http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm
13 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation
14 http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm
15 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering
16 Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards
17 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/pubs/sisgaed.pdf>
18 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation
19 http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm
20 • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation*
21 http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm
22 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification
23 http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm
24 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR § 68)
25 <http://archnet.asu.edu/archnet/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr68.html>
26 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation
27 http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/standguide/preserve/preserve_standards.htm
28 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
29 http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_standards.htm
30 • Secretary of the Interior's Proposed Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications
31 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/gis/>

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APPENDIX 7
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CITATIONS

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